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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901. VOL. LXVI: NO. 7.

## OUR HERO DEAD.

On lonely veldt, and where the distant kopje
Uprears its frowning head,
Comrades of march, and bivouac, and battle,
They lie, our hero dead.

But not forgotten, for, in shining letters
Writ large, their names shall stand
Forever on the pages of the story
Of their dear native land.

And so we leave them, while the stars above them
Their faithful watches keep,
In quiet slumber, till the great reveille
Shall wake them from their sleep.
Hamilton, Ont. —J. H. Long.

## LIFE'S RICHES.

The sweetness of the sunlight
Makes the sweetness of the day;
It needs but just a golden gleam
To drive the gloom away,
And all is bright and beautiful
That was so cold and gray.

The love that comes with living
Counts for all of living's best;
It needs but just a tender touch
A heart throb in the breast,
And all the world's in glory clad
That was so poorly dress'd.

The life that's rich with loving,
And the day that's rich with sun,
Each hour is filled with happiness
Till their glad race is run,
For one hath all of earth that's fair,
And all of heaven one.
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

## OUT IN KANSAS.

Hush-a-bye, hush-a-bye,
Bye, babe, bye!
Pull upon the bottle—
Bat your little eye!
Papa's watching over you
Crooning little croons,
Mamma's hustling cobblestones
To wallop the saloons.

Hush-a-bye, hush-a-bye,
Bye, babe, bye!
Twinkle little pink toes,
Sh-h-h! Don't cry!
Papa'll rock the cradle, dear.
Sleep, my little lass—
Mamma's whooping up the street,
A-smashing looking-glass.

Hush-a-bye, hush-a-bye,
Bye, babe, bye!
Leggo papa's whiskers,
You apoplectic guy!
Split your little diaphragm,
Bellow if you must,
While papa chases mamma down
To nip Reform or bust!
—New York Press.

## SPEAKER WOKE UP THE OHIO MAN

One of the most absent-minded men in the house of representatives is Mr. Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors. The other day Mr. Burton, having charge of the appropriation bill, forgot that for the time be-

MR. BURTON, OF OHIO, WENT TO SLEEP.

ing he was boss of the house, and that it was his duty to say when the weary lawmakers should quit work. When that time came Burton forgot all about it. The speaker looked hard at him, but Burton did not come out of his trance. Finally General Henderson's patience gave out. "The gentleman from Ohio," he shouted, just as if Burton had been asking for recognition. The Ohioan jumped up, looked bewildered and finally blurted out: "Eh, eh, Mr. Speaker," he stuttered. "I move the house do now adjourn." "Well, he's awake finally," muttered Speaker Henderson, sotto voce, "but some people do need a lot of sleep."

## THE GRAND DUKE MADE IRISH BULLS

The late grand duke of Saxe-Weimar—he was affectionately called Serenissimus by his intimates—made as many "bulls" as any Celt in the world. Once while on

"I AM CHIEF INSPECTOR SCHMIDT," SAID THE MAN.

a hunting expedition he saw a forester whose face seemed familiar to him.

"Ahe you not a brother of Chief Inspector Schmidt?" asked the duke.

"I am Chief Inspector Schmidt," said the man.

"Ah," said Serenissimus, "that accounts for the resemblance."

Another time the grand duke was waiting at a small railway station in his tiny realm, and addressing two little girls playing near the signal box asked:

"Who is your father?"

"The stationmaster."

"How old are you?"

"I am 5 and my sister 4, Serenissimus."

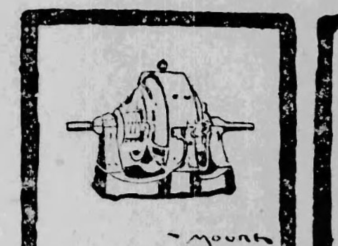
"How is that possible? Why, the line has only been opened three years."

### Frightful Example.

"I do wish Roosevelt would come home," said the man with "husband and father" written all over him, as it were.

"What hurt is he doin' you?" asked the man with the aggressive jaw.

"Oh, nothing much; nothing at all—except that that boy of mine has got me into three fights already through his sallying out and slaying the neighbors' pet cats."—Indianapolis Press.



# LATEST VIEWS on ELECTRICITY

No longer than twenty-five years ago, the vast majority of the American people had never witnessed any electrical phenomena other than a flash of lightning or the clicking of a telegraph sounder. Recalling this fact, one can realize the tremendously rapid growth of electrical industry. We have made this force our servant. It propels cars, lights streets and houses, has taken the place of steam as a motor for light machinery, and, as used in the telephone, allows people to converse by word of mouth when separated by distances that run to hundreds of miles.

True, we have learned to harness electricity and make it our servant. Yet no one knows with absolute certainty what this viewless force is. No one ever saw it—for in an electric spark or an electric light, it is not the electricity which is seen, but an effect produced by it. It has been thought to be a fluid, or two fluids, or a vibratory motion of molecules, or a motion in the universal ether, or the ether itself. There is to-day no generally accepted theory as to its nature. The most probable one is that it is simply a vibratory molecular motion.

The idea that it is either a fluid—imponderable and viewless—flowing from positive to negative, or two fluids, one positive and one negative, had the earliest currency. Hence many terms used in describing electrical phenomena were originally given in accordance with the fluid theory, and they still are retained, for two reasons: first, the annoyance of changing terms well established; and second, that there is no agreement on better words to express the same ideas. Thus, we speak of a "current" of electricity along a wire, when it is probably a vibratory motion of the invisible molecules of the wire itself.

However, we can learn a great deal concerning electricity, even if we can not define it satisfactorily. We know different methods of originating it, what it will do, and how we can utilize it for our own industrial purposes; and the practical worker need not concern himself very much as to its real nature.

There are several ways, all simple in themselves, whereby electricity may be generated, but only two of these produce a current of sufficient volume to be used industrially.

If a piece of copper is placed in a jar of water, the wire leading from it shows electricity. Substitute a piece of zinc, and it indicates a greater degree of electricity; place both in the jar of water, connect them by a wire, and a current will flow through the wire. Add a little sulphate of copper, and the current becomes stronger. You have now a cell, and can make your battery of any power you may require by adding more cells, and connecting them by wires. One need not confine himself to zinc and copper, though they, or zinc and carbon, are the couples most commonly employed. Batteries are largely used in telegraphing, in electro-plating, in telephone work, etc.

The other and latest method of generating electricity in large volume is by the use of dynamos—the invention of which made it possible to use electricity for lighting, for heating, and as a motive power for vehicles and machinery. Even if batteries large enough could be put together, the cost of the current would be prohibitive. But the dynamo, driven by a steam engine, furnishes a powerful current so cheaply that with its advent electricity became commercially available, and the tremendous modern development of electrical industries was the result.

The principle on which the dynamo works is simple. Imagine two wires, parallel to each other, but not connected in any way, and a very short distance apart. If an electrical current be kept constantly passing through the first, an induced current will be set up in the second, but in the contrary direction. If the first current be reversed, the second will again take the opposite direction.

The same thing is true of a wire placed across the poles of a magnet. If it be moved toward or away from the magnet, a current will be set up in it. The strength of this current will depend upon the rapidity of motion of the wire: the faster it moves, the stronger the current.

Now, if a large number of wires are massed together, and be moved in this way, a current will be set up in each; and with proper connections at their ends, the separate currents unite to form one strong current. Now, if this mass of wires, called an armature, is set to revolving rapidly before the poles of an electro-magnet, each wire moves away from the poles for a half revolution, and approaches for the next half-revolution; and if the armature or bundle of wires, is placed on a shaft, and driven rapidly by a steam engine, we have a dynamo.

The motor is simply the reverse of this, and depends upon the same principle. If the two ends of the wire wound around the electro-magnet are attached to feed wires supplying an electric current, the armature will be caused to revolve, and the pulley on the end of the shaft allows it to be connected as driver to any machinery desired.

Electricity will not travel through all substances with the same ease. Assuming the conductivity of silver to be 100, that of copper is 99.9, while iron is but 17. Hence the use of copper as the material for conducting wires—because the current will pass through it more freely than through any other substance except silver.

If two wires, one of copper and one of iron, each a foot long, be placed in an electrical circuit, and a powerful current be sent through them, the copper wire will remain cold, while the iron wire becomes hot. Increase the current, and the iron wire becomes red hot, and may even melt, while the copper wire is merely warm. The resistance of the iron wire to the passage of the current causes heat. The same thing is true of any other substance; and on this principle depends the ordinary incandescent light. The carbon film has considerable resistance; the current heats it to a point at which it glows, or becomes incandescent. The filament is inclosed in a vacuum bulb to keep the air away from it; for were it heated in the open air, it would burn like a flash. Why is the filament so thread-like? Because resistance varies with the cross-section; so a very slender wire or filament must be taken if we wish to obtain a temperature high enough to produce incandescence with a small current, and thus have a light that is cheap enough for general use.

The arc light depends upon a different principle. If a powerful electric current be sent through a circuit and the latter be broken at some point, the ends being separated by only a small fraction of an inch, the current will bridge over the break by what is called on arc. Carbon tips are used, because the particles of carbon, when highly heated, give out a most brilliant light; and the arc is really composed of intensely heated particles of carbon, driven off the one terminal, most of which are consumed in transit; and the lamp is provided with an ingenious device which compensates for this waste by keeping the ends of the carbons always at the same distance apart.

We have learned, by observation, what the electric current will do under a given set of circumstances; but why it will do so, no one can tell accurately. Why should a current passing through a wire set up an induced current in another, wire not connected with it? Why should this induced current change direction as the second wire is drawn away or placed nearer the first wire? We do not know; yet these observed facts are the basis of the dynamo and of the motor, and consequently of the vast industrial developments these have made possible.

There is no more fascinating field for exploration, or for the inventor, than that of electricity. An experiment will often bring about the most unexpected results. For instance, the fact was published only a few days ago that a method was discovered whereby telephoning across the sea by cable has been made practical—simply by placing a coil of wire around the cable at intervals. The "choke-coil" is well known to all electrical workers; but none of them had thought of putting a choke-coil on a cable, to find out what would happen!

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## MOURNING IN ENGLAND.

English fashions in mourning have been very materially affected by the war in Africa. Mourning clothes, which were fast going out of fashion, have been brought back again. Now the death of the queen has enveloped the whole country in a sorrow which must find expression in some outward and visible form, and all the fashionable as well as emotional significance of black in dress has an interest greater than ever before.

The tendency in England during the past ten years has been to lighten rather than deepen the mourning dress, to make it more of an expression of personal feeling than an observance of conventional custom; so if the pendulum swings back too far the other way for a time it will be simply another evidence of the great grief of a nation for their queen.—New York Sun.

### Another Chance.

Susan—I just hate these conundrum fiends.

Kitty—Indeed? Why?

Susan—Because the other evening Mr. Stubbins asked me "Will you be my wife?" and when I said "yes," he said he would give me another guess.—Detroit Free Press.

### Her Sweet Ingenuousness.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to turn over a new leaf."

"In what connection?"

"I'm going to quit being superstitious. I have always disliked to begin anything on Friday."

"Yes. It is very silly of you."

"Well, your arguments have convinced me. You know that new dress I was talking to you about?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, I'm going to start out and buy the material on Friday, just to show I'm not afraid."—Washington Star.

### Progressive Economy.

Mrs. Bargyn-Hunter—Why, I saved $17 in buying those goods!

Her husband—You don't happen to have the seventeen?

Mrs. Bargyn-Hunter—Of course not.

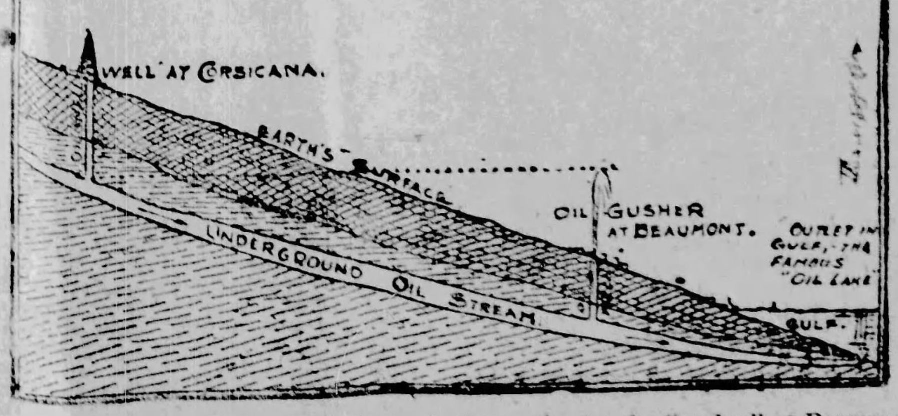
Her husband—I thought not. If you had you'd spend it and save some more.—Puck.

### It Showed Through.

Little Tommy's sister had been ill and when he saw her he exclaimed:

"You look as though you had swallered a skeleton too big for you!"—Life.

# A GREAT RIVER OF OIL DISCOVERED IN TEXAS




The strike of the huge oil gusher at Beaumont, Texas, seems to confirm the theory long held by many that a river of oil underlies a portion of Texas. It is believed that the well at Beaumont taps this, as do the wells at Corsicana. There is a great slope toward the coast from the center of the state, and as the depth of the wells is about the same, the reason for the "gusher" at Beaumont is seen at a glance. The outlet is the gulf of the famous "oil lake," which is known to every mariner on the gulf coast. No matter the severity of the storm, there is always a calm at oil lake, and many masters of small craft make for it as soon as there are evidences of a storm.

## GORGEOUS WEDDING CAKES.

**Splendid Structures Built or Building for the Brides of the Hour.**

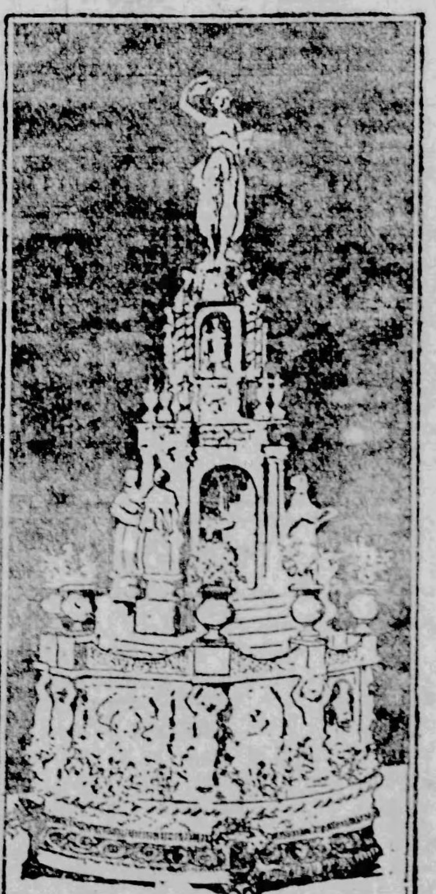
At the wedding of Miss Elsie French and Mr. Vanderbilt, a stalwart and beautiful wedding cake that measured four and one-half feet from the base to topmost flower was one of the interesting features of the bridal breakfast. The little Queen of Holland, though she doubtless heard nothing about this towering sugar castle, has broken its record by ordering one a foot and a half taller. These two brides, on their respective

THE FLORAL CAKE.

sides of the water, have, therefore, set the fashion in favor of lofty cakes.

The one made for Miss French was set upon an exquisite base of open-worked silver gilt. On top of the plaster and sugar monument stood a charming vase of transparent sugar crystal and from this flowed down a wonderful shower bouquet of natural orange blossoms and smilax. Clean or tinted sugar crystal and natural flowers are not the only materials for decoration used in the making of the grand new wedding cakes. Painted and spangled satin panels are let into the four or eight big facets of the sugared base very often, and at the wedding last autumn of a well-known American heiress the whole cake was cast in plaster and carried triumphantly to her new home by the bride and set up under a glass case to serve as a monument and memorial of the bridal day.

The Queen of Holland's wedding cake is built in six tiers or terraces, on the sides of which in sugar her christening, her review of the fleets, her opening of the exposition, her coronation, her betrothal, and finally, about the base of the small sixth terrance, her wedding is illustrated in high relief. The likenesses of the Queen and her husband, done in



THE STATUESQUE CAKE.

icing, are said to be exact, but beside the sugar castle a special round loaf is to be made for her wedding as is the fashion nowadays at our own weddings. Into the loaf a ring, thimble and a gold heart are slipped, and only the bride and her maids and ushers and nearest of kin eat of this cake.

For the wedding guests it is still the fashion to prepare cake boxes. At Miss Pierpont Morgan's wedding the boxes were covered with white watered silk and on the top of the cake that lay inside each pretty receptacle the entwined initial of the bride and groom were written in white sugar.

With the entry of this new taste for lofty cakes of elaborate designs the fathers of rich brides may excusably quarrel. For one gorgeous cake designed and executed by a Chicago firm, $600 was paid, and this did not include its transportation to its destination, under the care of two competent men, who were obliged to travel with it, in order to see that no injury was done its delicate decorations and also in order to put it together on the bridal table. Besides the fairy tower no less than $25 is paid for the loaf the bride cuts, and when crowded reception is given the contents of the cake loaded table prepared for the guests in the hallway coaxes at the last another $500 from the indulgent parent; that is, if the cake is good and the boxes are covered and decorated in proper and fashionable style.—Fanny Enders in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Evening It Up.

"They have a new barber shop in Baltimore where every feature is run on antiseptic principles."

"It's a pity they cannot carry it to the point where some of the patrons could be treated to an antiseptic bath before entering the place."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# NORMAN HOLT

## A STORY of The CIVIL WAR

By General CHARLES KING

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### CHAPTER XXIII.

Almost without event the long day wore on. At times a squadron was halted, detached from the column and pushed out southward. Especially was this done where road or pathway entered the woods, or when there were broad, open fields. This seemed odd to Norman, and the general saw his perplexity, smiled and explained. "We wish them to see us. The idea is that we are but a cavalry veil covering a heavy column of infantry on march for the mountains; whereas, there isn't a battalion of infantry east of Carlocks—that town we passed three hours ago."

Holt still looked amazed. "I couldn't help hearing Gen. Sheridan say the 14th Corps was out toward Columbia by this time, yet—"

"That's it," answered the general. "Pretty much everything is moving out that way. But we're coaxing them to believe everything is coming this way instead. You can hear Sheridan banging at Hardee's outposts now."

True. Borne on the soft breeze blowing from the lowlands far to the west, every now and then the dull boom, boom of distant cannon caught the ear. At times, too, among the woods to the south and eastward where the hillsides seemed to grow steeper and steeper, the "ping" of carbines broke the silence, as scouting parties of grey horsemen ventured too near the long skirmish line in blue. As the sun sank farther to the west the sound of cannon became less frequent, and the woods woke up with almost incessant barking. Stanley, with his staff and escort, had halted near a decrepit farmhouse in the open, awaiting the report of certain squadron commanders before pushing on toward the heights, and Norman, who had been questioned so closely as to the road and streams toward Tullahoma, wondered that he should be going so far away from the region he was supposed to know. Another thing had surprised him and given him food for earnest thought. Halting at noonday for a bite, the staff had gathered about the general, while field officers came and went, making reports and receiving instructions. Not a word had the Kentuckian exchanged with the acting trooper, who in placid silence had ridden for hours at his heels, but now they came together. Linking his horse with that of a soldier of the escort, the man with the dispatch bag had strolled off to the right. There he took from a pocket a little parcel of oiled silk, and from the dispatch bag some stout official envelopes. These latter he layed on a convenient stump while he essayed to unfold the silk. In that moist humid atmosphere the folds had stuck together and resisted. Engrossed in his occupation he failed apparently to notice the coming of the Kentuckian until Norman stood at his side. Then his first move was to throw the unfolded portion of the silk over the address on the topmost of the pile, but that superscription was in large and most legible hand "Major General George H. Thomas, commanding 14th Corps," and, unless he came with blinded eyes, Norman could not help seeing. Why should orders for Thomas be here on the extreme left if Thomas was out on the extreme right? The man saw the look in the officer's eyes, but was silent until Norman spoke.

"You were not in uniform the morning you arrested Theodore Lane?" said he.

"Nor were you," was the answer with a quiet smile. "Our duties are many sided. Just now I am a courier and you a guide, yet neither has his part to play until nightfall."

All the long afternoon, as the column pushed its way slowly southeastward, Holt had been thinking over his words. Now, as sunset came on, he noted that the courier had ridden out with one of Stanley's aides, and was close to the young officer in command of the platoon, deployed as skirmishers just entering a skirt of wood. Half a mile back they had crossed a broad country road that seemed in better repair than was usual, and the general, with a grin of satisfaction, ordered a squadron sent out northeastward along that road, to hold the flank. "But mind you," said he to the captain commanding, "be ready to fall back at dusk. That," he continued, turning to Norman and pointing southwest, "is the road we take the minute it's dark, but I've got to swing a covering force behind it."

That covering force must have taken time, and meanwhile the advance along the McMinnville road southeast was checked. It was cavalry against cavalry only, but Johnny Reb was on his native heath and the farther his patrols and skirmishers were pushed back toward the main body, the thicker they got. "Shove out two of your platoons, O'Connor," said the general, sharply, after listening a while to the crackle. "They're holding fast just here where I don't want them to. It's time to turn the column toward Tullahoma, but they mustn't see. Hold them off there for half an hour; then they can't see."

Promptly the captain of the escort threw forward the first troop, he himself riding out with the men. It was a spirited scene, and Norman sat gazing in fascination. In front of them were rugged slopes, up which at a distance wound the McMinnville road. Stumps, stones and snake fences adorned the landscape close at hand, but there was a fringe of forest 300 yards away, and beyond that bold, tumbling, wooded heights, all aglow with the glare of the setting sun, all alive apparently with southern skirmishers. The instant he reached the open O'Connor deployed forward at a trot, his Kentucky horsemen scattering fence rails and squirming among the stumps as jauntily as they would ride to the races. Out at the far front the woods were ringing with the rebel yells, which meant that Johnny was winning. He never yelled when he wasn't—if he knew it. The trouble with our southern brother too often was that he wouldn't know when he was whipped. The woods rang with louder clamor when O'Connor's long line got fairly in, and there was a glorious burst of musketry when they reached the retiring line and let loose on their pursuers. Norman, carried away by the thrill of the sound, turned to beg leave to ride out to the front, and Stanley and the staff were gone. There stood the reserves. There, filing to the right, half a mile back, the main column was being switched off Tullahoma way. Then up came an aide at a gallop. "It's all right," he cried. "The road's covered. O'Connor's people are to fall back here." And Norman galloped on with him, out to the front.

In the thick of the woods and the joy of the fight they found the gentleman from Paducah. "Retire, captain. Withdraw the line. But hold 'em off. I'll show you where to stand!" shouted the aide, and O'Connor, nodding, spurred forward. Aloft the bullets sang and bit through the trees, but the fire was moderate, the aim too high. Johnny was shooting downhill. The trumpets began a lively peal, and presently the rapid fire subsided, and to the sound of slow, scattered shots, the mounted skirmishers reined about. O'Connor's fellows were the first to disentangle themselves from the original line, and came trotting back through the trees. The yells that had died away before the fierce fire of the reinforced line speedily began again, as O'Connor's troop disappeared, leaving only a thin and dispersed array to hold the woods. The aids still remained as though personally to guide the commander to the new station at the rear, and Norman stayed with him, fascinated. Suddenly, at a point to their right, where there was a little clearing, half a dozen troopers came sputtering out in some disorder, as though hard pressed at the front. Instantly the aide and Norman from one side, and a cavalry lieutenant from the other, dashed at them, drove them back into line, and as they floundered about in the soft, squashy soil of the open field, ashamed of their panic and eager to recover the lost ground, the troopers were astonished to see one of their own number, apparently, dismounted at the edge of the timber, straining at his saddle girth, while his excited horse pranced about and circled round him. It was the courier, and, as though to have free use of his hands, he had flung his carbine. The next instant a chorus of exultant yells burst from the heart of the timber, and a crashing volley sent the bullets whistling about the ears of the onlookers. Down went two horses, kicking and plunging in the mud, bearing their riders with them. Away darted a third, in panic uncontrollable, but to Norman's horror, as the courier sprang into the saddle and came spurring away for safety, something, a bullet possibly, had clipped the strap of that dispatch bag, and sliding from the fleeing rider's shoulder it fell, with its precious, priceless contents to the ground.

"Good God! Those are orders—orders for Thomas!" shouted Norman. "Come on! They must be saved!" And never waiting to see who might follow; never heeding shouts or shots or the rush of gray-jacketed troopers through the woods ahead, straight for the abandoned haversack he spurred, noting only as he shot past the fleeing courier that he was clutching at the pommel and swaying in the saddle. Straight as the flight of an arrow he darted on, linked his left hand in a lock of the flowing mane and never slackening speed, hurled himself from the saddle, his left leg deftly curling about the cantle, swooped low as the gallant horse bore him swiftly on, clutched the strap of the priceless bag in his gauntleted hand, and with a shout of triumph regained his seat, waving the prize on high. And then, as in sweeping circle he strove to rein about to rejoin his comrades, whose shouts and shots were ringing over the field, the woods close at hand seemed to spit with sudden fire, the air buzzed with stinging missiles, the crack of carbines smote upon his ear. Something stung his left arm just below the shoulder, and numb, limp and spouting blood, it fell nerveless by his side. His bounding steed gave two or three frantic plunges, and then went headlong, plowing the soft soil with nose and doubled knees. Norman felt himself hurled forward, clinging still to his prize, and even then in his agony strove to hurl it to the few troopers who had followed him. Too late! A swarm of yelling lads in gray came tearing into the field. Rough hands seized the stricken officer and dragged him to his feet. There sounded in his ear a moment a chorus of mingled cheers and yells, a furious sputter of musketry, and then he realized that from the ambush of the forest a strong force of southern horse had burst upon the thin skirmish line and swept it all away. Exultant Johnnies were already exploring that precious bag in hopes of something to eat or drink. He and those dispatches were the prize of the enemy. The plans of "Old Rosy" in the hands of Hardee!

A surgeon was ripping up his coat sleeve, while an officer in the garb of a colonel bent over and questioned. No need to ask if it was Stanley's cavalry in front. They knew it well enough. "What force is behind him?" Norman closed his eyes, faint and sick, and would make no answer.

"Hard hit," said the surgeon in low tone. "Humerus smashed. Bullet just missed the brachial artery." Darkness was coming down. The sound of the fight had swept to the west. The confederate colonel gave brief orders to the few men who lingered about, then mounted and rode away.

Late that night, the bleeding stanched, his arm in splints and deftly bound, Norman lay in bed in a farmhouse among the Tennessee hills, still faint, weak, chagrined, yet conscious that he had done a soldier's best to save those precious papers. In an adjoining room were gathered half a dozen confederate officers of rank, and there was high excitement in their talk. Norman could hear the eager words of one speaker. He was urging that they should not wait for morning, that every available man should be sent forward at once to hold the wood roads and check the federal advance. Another, older, graver, pointed out that by this time those captured dispatches were in the hands of General Hardee, who would notify General Bragg without delay, and probably have his division on the march for McMinnville by 3 in the morning, if not before. On all hands it was agreed that the capture of those papers was another feather in the cap of Joe Wheeler's cavalry corps. From time to time the surgeon came softly in and bent over him to say an encouraging word. Sorely wounded was the prisoner, and among chivalric men a wounded foe was a sacred charge, and chivalric men were many on both sides. According to the school of surgery in force in the earlier days of the war the patient should already be upon the table, the knife and saw severing the shattered member from the shoulder, but there was no table, and the surgeon was of a younger, more optimistic line. But he had not scrupled to administer opiates to dull the senses and to deaden pain, and under the soothing influence of the drug Norman lay, half dozing, when there came the sound of new arrivals in the outer room, the clank of swords and the harsh screech of chairs shoved suddenly backward over uncarpeted floors. Every man seemed to have sprung to his feet in acknowledgment of the coming of a general of rank, and there entered a man at sound of whose voice there swept over the senses of the wounded captive a strange flood of memories. He was again at the Point a "plebe," and that voice had prompted him day after day upon the drill ground or parade. Then a yearling corporal, and that voice had hailed him in glad, cordial congratulation. Those were days when the chevrons were found most frequently on the sleeves of lads who hailed from the southern states, and Alabama, stripping off the gold bars and black of a cadet lieutenant—just in from last parade, and just about to don the blue of a graduate, a commissioned officer—had handed them to the tall stripling from Kentucky and bidden him wear them in the by and by. Norman would have known the cordial tones the world over, yet lay there silent, as presently there entered a slender, undersized, yet soldierly, young man in the full uniform of a major general of the confederate service, his thin face covered by a dark, pointed beard. With him there came another general, older, sharper and sterner of visage, but soldier all over; then two staff officers, bearing candles and holding respectfully back. The first to enter held in his hand one of the captured dispatches. He was too diminutive of stature to bend oven the prostrate Kentuckian, but he spoke in gentle and courteous tone.

"My officers tell me you made a most gallant attempt to rescue that dispatch bag, sir, and I deeply regret to hear you are so severely hurt. I am compelled to go on further to-night, but General Morgan makes his headquarters here, and we wish to know, sir, if we can do anything to make you more comfortable?"

Norman, closing his eyes, faintly shook his head. It was evident the general did not know him. It was four years since their last meeting—the night the little southron first called him Norman—the night he, half timidly, had answered "Joe."

"I beg that you will not hesitate to ask," persisted the general. "As soldiers we cannot but admire soldier daring and devotion such as you have displayed. What we cannot understand is why a courier, with such important orders, should have ventured so far out as to lose both them and his own life. He never spoke after our fellows reached him."

Norman unclosed his eyes—looking up in pain. "Is he killed?" he faintly asked.

"Yes, he was evidently shot as he was trying to gallop away. He died an hour ago."

There was a moment's silence, broken by the sighing of the wind about the rafters of the old farmhouse and in the leaves among the trees. A crazy, antiquated clock in the main room struck a jangled three on its spiral wire, and a sentry somewhere without sharply challenged. "Who comes there?"

"Staff officer from General Hardee," rang out the answer, followed by the clatter of hoofs and jangling of scabbard, and then the sharp query:

"Where's General Wheeler? I must see him at once!"

"Right in here, sir," shouted a voice in answer, and the next instant a tall, distinguished-looking soldier strode into the room, a major of staff, his dark eyes snapping with excitement. Up went one hand to his forage cap as with the other he extended a dispatch to the little cavalry commander.

"General Wheeler," he exclaimed. "General Bragg telegraphs to stop the move at once. The whole thing's a fraud. Van Dorn reports that the federal army is in front of Columbia."

"In front of Columbia! These dispatches false! Then how comes it that this gentleman—" And with troubled wondering eyes the general turned again to the couch—whose occupant appeared to have fainted away.

The new comer sprung to the bedside, gave one look at the waxen face, and a stifled cry burst from his lips: "Norman! Norman! O, my God!"

### CHAPTER XXIV.

August, and it seemed as though the southern cause were lost at last. Lee, idol of the Confederacy, had fought his greatest battle in the heart of Pennsylvania, and had been driven back into Virginia. Gettysburg in the east and Vicksburg in the west had restored hope and courage to the north, but dealt amaze and distress throughout—though nothing seemed to daunt the courage of the south. Then, east and west, both armies, both sections, seemed to hold their breath and wait and watch the midway grapple imminent along the Tennessee. Most brilliantly, most skillfully had "Old Rosey" outmaneuvered Bragg, who abandoned his strong works at Shelbyville, and the mountain line of the Cumberland, and reluctantly fell back across the swollen river to make henceforth, as he wrote, their "line of defense the line of Tennessee." But even then he was not permitted to rest, for the strategist of the union army, the head of the Army of the Cumberland, devised the daring plan of throwing his three corps across two great mountain ranges, split by a wide, unfordable, swollen river, and so maneuver his antagonist out of Chattanooga as a month before he had from Tullahoma. And so, while Minty's horse and Crittenden's swift-footed infantry threatened the enemy at every landing, pass and ferry above that well-named gateway, and kept Bragg guessing where the blow would come, the other corps, McCook and Thomas, in command, stole from their hiding places back of the Cumberland range, burst through the mountain roads and bore down on the Tennessee below the fated city—our snapping-eyed little division leader, Sheridan, in the van. The next thing Bragg knew McCook and Thomas were climbing the mountain passes of northern Georgia, miles behind him, and there was no help for it—he had to abandon Chattanooga and sally forth to meet them. Before the end of August the old flag was floating again over the roofs of their stronghold in the mountains, and all the northland rang with praise of such magnificent strategy.

But strategy is not convincing. Battles only are decisive. What good was gained by placing an army where it was a matter of such infinite difficulty to supply it, so long as its antagonist remained unshattered in the front? Rosecrans had now to fight a battle far from possibility of help of any kind. Bragg simply retired across another range, drawing our army after him, and Lee detached his strong right arm, his fighting corps to the aid of the brethren waiting impatiently in northern Georgia, and then united the Southern leaders fell furiously on the Union ranks along the crooked stream, and it was Stone River over again, only infinitely worse. The corps of McCook and Crittenden crumbled away, bearing even "Old Rosey" with them, in full flight to Chattanooga, leaving as before the lion-hearted Thomas to stem the tide of triumphant pursuit, and there win the immortal name of Rock of Chickamauga.

But there had been strange doings in Chattanooga during the week preceding Braggs' enforced evacuation. Thither, late in July, had they borne our wounded Norman. There had been a few days for him of imminent peril, for there were not lacking southern generals high in rank who believed that he, not the secret service, had brought those "bogus" dispatches to the front, with the deliberate design of falling into confederate hands, and throwing Bragg and his corps commanders upon a false scent. "It was no better than being a spy," swore one furious leader who had made a long, tedious, toilsome mountain march in one direction to head off the federal force that had gone in quite another. It was Van Dorn's cavalry, far out at Columbia, that ascertained just which way Thomas and Crittenden were coming. There rarely was a time from beginning to end of the war when the southern leaders were not quickly and reliably informed of every movement made by our men. It took less than 24 hours to restore the situation, and gradually the cries against the wounded Yankee died away. There was his brother, Major Holt, serving for the time on Hardee's staff, ready to give his knightly word that Norman had well-nigh lost his life in the effort to prevent those very dispatches from falling into confederate hands, so that disposed of one peril, but left him another—faced by fever.

It was a sorely stricken fellow they nursed for a fortnight there in the old homestead in the fastnesses of the Cumberland. Henry had to go because his general had mighty need of every man, but there speedily came from Chattanooga a gray-haired, sad-faced old gentleman who knelt beside the bed of the delirious boy and wept as he listened to his childish babbling. Over and over in feverish dream poor Norman lived again the mistry of his father's wrath and disowning, pleading with him not to believe his son guilty of base, unfilial conduct. Over and over again he seemed to live through the horror of that night at Belleview. The death sentence, the execution ceremonies, interrupted only at the last moment, were as nothing in comparison with that. Rude soldiery, uncouth mountaineers saw the father's grief and dread with pitying, sympathetic eyes, and rejoiced with him when at last the life light seemed to come fluttering back to Norman's face. Before he was fairly conscious the order came to send him on to Chattanooga, for Crittenden was in the hills. Toward the end of July they bore him through the Sequatchie valley and across the Tennessee. Before the end of August the Yankee shells were bursting over the devoted town and another move was needed, but this time Norman could travel in saddle. His arm was slung and strapped to the body. No need to ask him for parole not to escape. But, during the three weeks in Chattanooga the aged father and the two gallant sons had had long, sad, solemn conferences—yet almost happy hours together, for though enemies still in the sight of the laws of war, there had been perfect understanding, reconciliation and mutual forgiveness. Each had acted according to his information and conviction. The fire and fury of the father's rage against the north had burned itself out. He saw the ruin that had come upon the land he loved. They must fight now to the bitter end, but there was no longer feud at heart between himself and his "little Benjamin," his big, beloved boy, now grown a man. The stanch old southerner grieved bitterly that the son had chosen with the union cause, yet gloried in the rally of the Buckeyes at Stone River—all Norman's doing, as he proudly told himself, and this deed was only one of many. Had not Wheeler's young gallants described the magnificent dash and daring of Norman's attempt to save the abandoned dispatches? Had not prisoners from Sheridan's division dilated on his heroism that bloody day—the last of '62? Had not the father, sought, found and skillfully attended the captive squadron leader, Wing, and learned from him all about the night ride to Belleview—how it was Malloy who gave Norman's name as guide to the commanding officer—how Norman had pleaded for relief when the Gap was fairly passed, even when he believed Belleview to be unoccupied by any of his kith and kin? Through Wing the father had gone further still, found other soldiers, whose fate was intricately connected with that of his beloved, his misguided boy. It was a great day when, away back at Rome, he found and questioned Connolly, still feeble from his injuries and from prison fever, but clear headed and emphatic. It was a strange day when, late in August, in the streets of Chattanooga, as they took the road for Rossville Gap en route to Dalton, Norman and his father came face to face with Theodore Lane, dressed in confederate uniform. Unable to bear the privation of prison life, with its squalor and semi-starvation, the weakling had offered his services on any terms, had declared himself a voluntary deserter from the army of the union, and they put him on duty in the dispensary of the hospital, where, so long as their scant supply of wines and liquor was kept under lock and key, he could do no great harm. There was a scene at which guards, teamsters, drivers and frowsy darkies gazed open-mouthed when the gray-haired old doctor sprang from his vehicle and begged for a horsewhip with which to chastise that lying, low-lived, two-faced cur. It was Norman who dragged his father back and sought to pacify him, while Theodore miserably shook and almost wept. They left the wretched lad whining in the streets, and when the doctor had sufficiently cooled down, entered the hospital where still lingered certain helpless wounded, too badly crippled to be worth anything to either side, and therefore left by the astute leader of the southern host to be cared for by the north, and here, for the first time since the dawn of that black morning at Belleview, met the captain of the assaulting squadron who would never charge again, for two clumsy crutches took the place of the left leg, lost above the knee—and his sad-faced guide, now an officer of distinguished record, even though for the time at least, like himself, a prisoner.

That conference was one that speedily bore fruit. It was soon after Chickamauga, bloodiest battle of the western war, when from the summits of both Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge the victorious southerners looked down upon their almost helpless foemen, penned like cattle in Chattanooga, that a dramatic and exciting scene took place in the camp of Sheridan's division. They were sore-headed men, for, just as at Stone River, they had lost a noble and beloved brigade commander. Caught in the whirl, stricken in flank and never having a "square show" from start to finish, they had been swept from the field without a chance to hit back. Then as though to punish them for what they could not well prevent, the corps of McCook and Crittenden were telescoped into one, renumbered the 4th. Their old generals were ordered north to answer for their misfortune to a court of inquiry. A new commander was put at the head of the new corps, and even the rumor that the man the whole army honored was to become chief of the army of the Cumberland failed to reconcile many a soldier to the inevitable parting with their brilliant leader, "Old Rosy." There were sore hearts all about the intrenched camps of Chattanooga. There were sore heads on the southern side, for though Bragg had driven the union right in disorder from the field of Chickamauga, even with overwhelming numbers he could not budge Thomas at the left and the fearful loss of 20,000 killed and wounded in the confederate host attested the desperate nature of the conflict.

They were talking of the situation at Sheridan's headquarters one crisp October evening, but the little chief himself was fitful and preoccupied. He was evi-

dently thinking of other matters, while certain brigade and regimental commanders were seated about the camp-fire, and talk was brisk and at times pointed. Sheridan seemed consumed with impatience. Every now and then he arose and moved restlessly about, gazing off into the darkness where lay the road to town. Tattoo was sounding in many a regimental camp about him before the sound of horses' feet squashing in the mud announced the coming of visitors, and an aide-de-camp in a low tone said: "Here they are, general."

Just outside the circle of firelight there dismounted three officers, who, leaving their horses with the orderly, came slowly forward and saluted the chief, who led them within a big hospital tent, and briefly saying, "the other" would be here in a minute, bade them be seated. Some camp lanters stood on a pine table. Two others hung from the ridgepole and a third was dimly glowing in a smaller tent at the rear, its opening abutting against the back of a larger one. The flap was down, but there was murmured conversation going on which seemed to cease abruptly as two officers joined the party in the office tent. There was a cordial exchange of greeting on the part of most of those present, but manifest and sudden nervousness and embarrassment in the manner of at least one—Major Malloy, of the —th Ohio. Colonel Pride, with a slight limp still perceptible in his walk, crossed over and shook hands cordially with Major Lane of the judge advocate's department, who had ridden out from town accompanied by Colonel Bob Enyart, now commanding the —th Kentucky, and one of Sheridan's aides. Mallow shook hands effusively with Lane, who looked a bit bewildered, but when the young major turned as though to offer his hand to the Kentucky colonel, that gentleman was engrossed in lively exchange of banter with his comrade eagle bearer from the Buckeye state. Malloy's portly colonel looked oddly from one to another. It was apparent to him at once that something unusual was in the wind. As for Enyart and Pride they now commanded rival regiments. "Bob" had his heart's desire—one, at least—at last.

Then Sheridan, who had stepped an instant into the little tent in the rear, returned, dropping the flap behind him, and the party settled into seats.

"Colonel Enyart," said the chief, "will state the object of the meeting."

"Concisely, general, it is this," said Bob. "Lieutenant Holt, of my regiment, is wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. We of Kentucky regard him as a most gallant officer and a thoroughbred gentleman. We have been striving for his exchange, but there is a hitch because of stories vastly to his discredit that have been brought to corps and army headquarters, as Major Lane here can tell us. Mr. Holt is defenseless in his absence, and his friends have taken this matter up. The stories have been traced, without exception, to an officer now present—Major Malloy, of your division. A court being out of the question, we have asked you to hear both sides and adjudicate. I now ask Major Malloy to repeat in this presence the story he has told Major Lane and a dozen other officers reflecting on the character of Lieutenant Holt."

There was an awkward silence. Lane perceptibly winced at Enyart's almost abrupt announcement. Malloy turned almost gray. This was something far different from whispering to individual ears.

"I don't recognize the colonel's right," he finally began, looking nervously and appealingly at the division commander, who, having seated himself with his back to the table, was gazing straight into Malloy's twitching face.

"Well, I've heard these stories," said Sheridan, sharply. "I'm responsible for that officer's appointment, and if he's unworthy I have a right to know it, and why? We needn't go into that matter of sleeping on post. That the President has settled. You are reported as having said you could prove he led Wing's squadron into an ambuscade. By whom?"

"By Capt. Wing himself, general, if he was not a prisoner, and by noncommissioned officers who rode with them that night."

"How do you know this, major? You haven't seen Capt. Wing since the affair."

Malloy's face was white, and well it might be, but his nerve was steady. He must face the music now or go to ruin on the spot, and he realized it. The answer came and it was given with unflinching eyes, with a voice that never trembled.

"I have not seen him, sir, but I have seen his letter giving detailed account of the affair in which he clearly shows that Mr. Holt knew of the presence of the rebel cavalry at Belleview, and that after giving warning to them, he deliberately led Wing into the trap."

The silence that followed was impressive and for the moment intense. Sheridan sat glowering into the speaker's face, as though half dazed by the cool, confident words, and half disposed to further questioning. Whatever were his emotions, they were speedily put to flight. Whirling abruptly toward the rear of the tent he signalled to a blonde-mustached captain who stood at the flap, and who quickly raised it, revealing to those who happened to be looking that way a tall figure; a gaunt, thin-faced, haggard man, who swung a pace or two forward on his crutches, and in a voice in which contempt, disdain and wrath were mingled, deliberately said:

"That's a damned lie, Malloy and you know it!"

To Be Continued.

## BRILLIANTS.

An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words so short to speak,
But whose echo may be endless.
The world is wide, these things are small,
They may be nothing, but they are all.

Why wilt thou take a castle on thy back
When God gave but a pack?
With gown of honest wear, why wilt thou tease
For braid and fripperies?
Learn thou with flowers to dress, with birds to feed,
And pinch thy large want to thy little need.
—Frederick Langbridge.

In heaven would you care to be
With men who, all their lives
Was ornery to their neighbors,
An' their children, an' their wives?
Is rascals goin' to fare the same
As good folks? No, siree!
An' ef there ain't no hell, by jing!
I think there ort to be.
—Nixon Waterman.

We rail at Time and Chance, and break our hearts
To make the glory of to-day endure.
Is the sun dead because the day departs?
And are the sons of Life and Love less sure?
—Richard Hovey in Bookman.

They's a kind o' feel in the air, to me,
When the Chris'mas-time sets in,
That's about as much of a mystery
As ever I've run ag'in!
Fer instunce, now, whilse I gain in weight
And gineral health, I swear
They's a goneness somers I can't quite state—
A kind o' feel in the air.

Is it the racket the children raise?
W'y, no!—God bless 'em!—No.
Is it the eyes and the cheeks ablaze—
Like my own wuz, long ago?
Is it the bleat o' the whistle and beat
O' the little toy drum and blare
O' the horn? No, no!—it is just the sweet—
The sad-sweet feel in the air.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

### The Effect of Oil.

Crimsonbeak—Did you see Dauber's painting of the ocean?

Yeast—Yes.

Crimsonbeak—What did you think of it?

Yeast—Oh, I thought the water looked too calm.

Crimsonbeak—Well, you know, it's the oil on it that does that.—Yonkers Statesman.

### The Last Resort.

Superintendent—These goods won't sell at 11 cents a yard.

Dry goods man—Mark them up to 14 and put them on the bargain counter.—Brooklyn Life.

# FIGUREHEADS FOR WAR VESSELS

## Handsome One for the Cruiser Cincinnati—Revival of an Old Custom.

For the first time a serious attempt has now been made to revive the traditional decoration at the bow of one of our warships. Figureheads were discarded with the bowsprits of the wooden warships of the old navy.

The builders of the modern United States ships of war have done little to ornament the prow of their vessels. Some of these ships have nothing more than a United States shield wrapped about the stem.

When the order was given to reconstruct the Cincinnati at the Brooklyn Navy Yard it seemed a good opportunity to try to obtain a fitting figurehead. The ship itself is small, but one of the handsomest in the navy. She is a protected cruiser, of 3,213 tons displacement, 19 knots speed, with a main battery of 11 5-inch rapid fire guns. Her secondary battery contains eight 6-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid fire, 2 automatic Colts, and one 3-inch rapid fire field gun. Her keel was laid in 1890.

Originally on either side of the bow was a huge scroll of thin, flat foliage, growing from behind a small United States shield. The stern, without ornament, bore the name of the ship in gilt letters.

The problem of making a proper ornament for the prow of a vessel of the Cincinnati type is very different from the one met with in the old-style ship. In the former the stern is inclined backward from a perpendicular to the water line, and in the latter it curves forward.

The solution of this problem that was finally decided upon as satisfactory has been carried to completion by the Hayden company of New York, from designs by their architect, Mr. Alvan C. Nye. It is evident that each step has been carefully considered, that the traditional ship ornament adapted to the new form of vessel might be produced and that it should be an ornamental composition instead of a meaningless collection of scrolls and leaves.

The ornament is composed so that it becomes a part of the ship itself and hardly suggests an applique, though the gilding tends to produce this effect. The central features is a winged Victory standing on a dolphin and supporting on uplifted hands above her head an American eagle, with slightly raised wings as if about to fly.

The action of the figure with the bird suggests a forward motion. The drapery is apparently blown back by the wind, so that the body beneath is suggested, and as the eye follows the profile from the water to the beak of the eagle the line is that of a gracefully advancing upward curve blending with the stem of the ship itself.

BOW OF CRUISER CINCINNATI.

The trailing ornament on either side of the bow has a horizontal axis midway between the berth and the main deck ribbands, and its largest mass is directly back of the figure on the stem. The foliage scrools are based on the ancient Roman rinceaux, and grow from a cartouche bearing in low relief the seal of the navy department.

From an offshoot of the large scroll grow three dolphins, that apparently swim along the line of the berth deck ribband. It is on the head of the forward one of these that the Victory stands. The parts of the composition are massed so that they present a pleasing arrangement of spots and lines when seen at a distance too great for the details of the ornament to be visible.

The stern ornament is practically a huge cartouche, bearing in the centre the name of the ship. It is so well composed that it appears as though it were carved from the ship itself, and could not be left off without weakening the structure. The crest of the cartouche supports an eagle with spread wings, standing on an United States shield. In the lower part of the design, balancing the spot made by this shield, is the head of Medusa. Growing out of the scrolls, at the right and left of the centre, are foliage forms, the principal ones merging into the bust and head of a boyish figure holding a helmet, as if he were about to place it on his head.

This is the first successful attempt at reviving the traditional decoration on the bow and stern of our warships, and the result seems to warrant its trial on other vessels of the navy.

### Perplexity.

Breathless, she paused in her mad flight. Oh, how terribly still it was here in the forest primeval!

"I will lave me face in yon brook!" she cried.

The audience looked perplexedly one at another. For the heroine's face was manifestly of such a nature that this remark of hers might be either straight melodrama or Irish dialect.—Detroit Journal.

### Cultured.

"She's from Boston."

"I thought you told me you never saw her before this minute?"

"True, but I just now heard her call those mountains in Asia the He-mol-yows."—Judge.


## Torpid Liver

Is sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is

What headache, dizziness, constipation,

What fits of despondency,

What fears of imaginary evils, conduce with the distress after eating, the sourness of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, and so forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer.

Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all its attendant aches and pains, as others have been, by a faithful use of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and gives permanent vigor and tone to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25 cents.



# Gymnastics

Will do much to develop a muscular body. But the strength of the body is not to be measured by its muscle, but by its blood. If the blood is impure, the body, in spite of its bulk and brawn, falls an easy prey to disease.

There is no medicine equal to Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the purifying of the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I feel it my duty to write to you of the wonderful curative powers of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes George S Henderson, Esq., of Denaud, Lee Co., Florida. "I had a bad bruise on my right ear and my blood was badly out of order. I tried local doctors, but with no good results. Finally I wrote you the particulars in my case and you advised your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to feel better, and when I had taken eight bottles the sore was healed up. I wish you success."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.


# DUKE OF LEEDS FOND OF AQUATICS

The adventures of the duke of Leeds, who is master of the Bedale hounds this season, in swimming the flooded Swale after a fox, is an appropriate revival of the family predilection for the water. In fact, the very start of the Osbornes in England was brought about by the gallant behavior of a lad of the name, whose father lived in one of those quaint tenements that stood upon a very old London bridge. Young Osborne boldly plunged into the river one day and saved a woman from drowning. His act of gallantry drew public attention, the city of London petted him and eventually he became, when he grew up, a great city magnate. The founder of the house of Osborne was more successful in his aquatic excursion than the present representative of the family in the Swale valley on the occasion noted, for, while the duke and the hunter were swimming the river the fox managed to get clear away.

HE SWAM THE FLOODED SWALE.

## The Maine Disaster.

Chicago News.

It is gratifying to note that at last there is a fair promise that the truth about the Maine disaster may be made known. The proposals of a Chicago contractor have been accepted by the Havana authorities and the wreck of the battleship is to be uncovered and removed from the muck of that fatal harbor. A cofferdam is to be built around the wreck, and when the water is pumped out of the inclosure, for the first time it will be possible to make detailed and satisfactory examination of the wreckage. Few Americans doubt that the loss of the ship and the hundreds of lives was due to an external explosion—torpedo, mine or whatever it should be called. The Spanish have resented that charge more than any other feature of the troubles accompanying the war. To discover the truth will be a distinct contribution to the history of that conflict, of equal importance whether it proves Spanish innocence or guilt.

### Had His Revenge.

"Yes," remarked the kind friend the day after the reception, "she said she knew your family well and that your frandfather was in trade."

The aristocrat of a generation never blanched.

"I was aware she was old, but I hardly thought her old enough to know my grandfather."

It was a terrible revenge.—Philadelphia Times.

### For the Landlord.

Rigby—Was the banquet an enjoyable one?

Sturgis—From the landlord's point of view, yes. He got a big price for a mighty poor layout.—Boston Transcript.

### Necessary Aid.

Jack (at the club window)—There goes Jenkins with his auto, and I'll be blowed if he hasn't a tiger up behind.

George—Tiger nothing! That's the repair man.—Brooklyn Life.

# DISRAELI A FOP, THOUGH PRIME MINISTER

Justin McCarthy was on terms of personal acquaintance with Benjamin Disraeli, who afterward became Lord Beaconsfield, and for many years was the leader of the tory party and prime minister of Great Britain. In a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post Mr. McCarthy declares that Disraeli was the only prime minister who could be described as a dressy man, after the fashion of the public men pictured in his own "Vivian Grey" and in Bulwer Lytton's "Pelham." Up to the end of his life. Disraeli seemed to make it a point to dress according to the latest order of fashion. Whatever was newest in hats, or waistcoats, or neckties and collars, one was sure to see on Disraeli. I remember a time when a sudden humor set in among the promenaders of Piccadilly and Bond street for the wearing—it was winter time of long outer coats of gray cloth descending to the heels of the wearer's boots. One

DISRAELI WAS ALWAYS DRESSED IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION.

of the first men whom I ever saw arrayed in this peculiar garb was Mr. Disraeli, and I walked after him deeply interested in his get-up, along Whitehall, as he went on his way to the House of Commons. On that and many other occasions I was led to the conclusion that Disraeli must have had in his service some peculiarly quick and observant valet whose first duty in life it was to see that his master was kept up to the very newest style in every article of wearing apparel. Disraeli had always the appearance of being somewhat overdressed, which would in itself suggest that his own judgment and his own taste were not greatly concerned in the business, but that he liked, on principle, to be kept in front of the fashion, and left it to an expert in that order of work to see that the principle was heroically carried out.

"I have heard London hostesses say that Disraeli was not a man upon whom you could always rely to do everything expected of him as the star of some brilliant dinner party. Sometimes he would be in the best of humor and the brightest of spirits, would send forth flashes of wit and satire and paradox and fantastic humor until the heart of the hostess swelled with gratitude for the success thus given to her momentous evening. At other times, and for no reason which those around him could conjecture, he would seem constrained in manner and curiously sparing of words, would sit, as one lady put it, moping and with his eyes fixed on his plate during the greater part of the dinner, and would only do what we used to be told every good little boy ought to do—speak when he was spoken to.

I can hardly imagine Disraeli carried completely out of himself by any burst of enthusiasm. During the most exciting scenes in the House of Commons he always seemed to me like a man who was studying all then passing around him with the view of describing it or satirizing it in some literary chapter. I think he was one of the most self-centered men whom I ever had an opportunity of observing. By this I do not mean to convey the idea that he was a selfish man, for I believe that notwithstanding all his personal ambition and his determination to rise high in the political world and make a name for himself he had much in him which was disinterested, and that, unobserved of the multitude, he did many kindly and generous actions. What I mean to convey is that in the great game of politics he calmly and consistently regarded himself as merely playing his part, and that he watched every turn of the game with a view to the opportunity it might give him for displaying his own skill."

# JUDGE MARSHALL'S ABSENTMINDEDNESS

One day Judge Marshall, engrossed in his reflections, was driving over the wretched roads of North Carolina on his way to Raleigh in a stick gig, says the World's Work. His horse turned out of the road, and the sulky ran over a sapling and was tilted so as to arouse the judge. When he found that he could move neither to right nor left, an old negro, who had come along, solved the difficulty.

"My old marster," he asked, "what fer you don't back your horse?"

"That's true," said the judge, and he acted as advised. Thanking his deliverer heartily, he felt in his pocket for some change, but he did not have any.

"Never mind, old man," he said, "I shall stop at the tavern and leave some money for you with the landlord."

The old negro was not impressed with the stranger, but he called at the tavern and asked the keeper if an old gentleman had left anything there for him.

"Oh, yes," said the landlord, "he left a silver dollar for you. What do you think of that old gentleman?"

The negro gazed at the dollar and said: "He was a gem'man, for sho', but"—patting his forehead—"he didn't have much in here."


### A Warning.

To feel tired AFTER exertion is one thing; to feel tired BEFORE is another.

Don't say the latter is laziness—it isn't; but it's a sign that the system lacks vitality, is running down, and needs the tonic effect of Hodd's Sarsaparilla.

It's a warning, too—and sufferers should begin taking Hood's at once.

Buy a bottle to-day.


### Quite Different.

She—Do you remember the first quarrel you had with your wife?

He—Distinctly.

"What was it about?"

"Oh, about a kiss."

"Pshaw."

"Yes."

"But doesn't she like kissing?"

"Oh, yes."

"Why, then, did she object?"

"I was kissing another woman."—Yonkers Statesman.


## COFFEE KNOCKED HIM.

**Couldn't Move for 4 Hours After Drinking 2 Cups.**

When coffee drinking affects a man's health so badly that he has to be put to bed for 4 hours after drinking 2 cups at dinner, it is high time he quit.

That was the experience of Mr. Hood, in Geneva, Mich. His wife writes: "I consider that Postum saved the life of my husband. For 2 years he had been troubled with his heart, and kept getting worse. I finally induced him to make the experiment of leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee, and he improved rapidly, but one day he drank two cups of strong coffee for dinner and had to lie on the bed four hours before he could move, since that time no coffee is used, but Postum altogether. He has entirely recovered his health, has no more trouble with his heart, and says he likes Postum better than he ever did like the old-fashioned coffee.

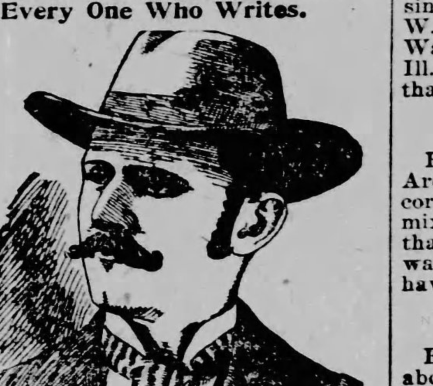
"A number of our neighbors use Postum altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee. Once in a while I find a person who has tried Postum and does not like it, but always find, upon inquiry, that they tried to make it by boiling it 5 or 10 minutes, which absolutely will not do. It must be boiled 15 or 20 minutes after the boiling begins. Put in a little piece of butter to prevent it from boiling over, and you will have a delicious, palatable, and nourishing beverage." Ada Hood, Geneva, Mich.



# Paint Without Oil.

## Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

**A Free Trial Package Is Mailed To Every One Who Writes.**


The Discoverer of Powdrpaint.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone, brick and plaster, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth what the farmer has hertofore had to pay for paint.

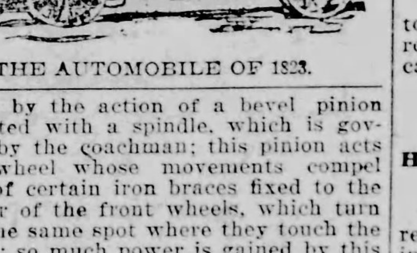
Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, S. North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.


# ENGLISH FORM OF STEAM FREIGHT WAGON

An inventor in Brompton-Crescent has obtained a patent for a wagon to be propelled by steam upon common roads. The carriage is twenty-seven feet in length, including seven feet for the fire, boiler, cylinder and the mechanism connected with the driving wheels.

Instead of an axletree passing through both the front or both the hind wheels, as is usual in other carriages, the axis merely passes through the nave of each wheel sufficiently to support on each side uprights, which strengthen and connect the frame of the wagon.

The direction of the carriage is effected by the action of a bevel pinion connected with a spindle, which is governed by the coachman; this pinion acts on a wheel whose movements compel those of certain iron braces fixed to the exterior of the front wheels, which turn upon the same spot where they touch the ground; so much power is gained by this pinion that little force is required from the coachman to produce the necessary direction.


THE AUTOMOBILE OF 1823.

There are two safety valves calculated at fifty pounds upon a square inch, while every part of the steam apparatus has been proved at the rate of 200 pounds upon a square inch.

The steam is conducted into two condensers, formed of flat copper tubes; that part of the steam which is condensed, falling to the bottom of the condenser, is conveyed to the reservoir of water for further use, while the uncondensed stream is conducted through the chimney and here extinguishes such sparks as may occasionally find their way from the charcoal, combined with coke, of which the fire is made.

The fire, placed under the boiler, is surrounded by iron plates, and so far removed from the part of the carriage destined for goods that no possible danger can be apprehended.

The weight of the carriage and the whole apparatus may be calculated at one and a half tons; it is destined to carry three tons of merchandise, making a total of four and a half tons upon wheels conformable to the regulations established by law and subject to the usual restrictions.


There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.


## Heat in the Tropics.

New York Press.

I have just had the pleasure of reading a letter from a prominent naval officer, whose ship, at the time of writing, was anchored at Panama, Colombia. It is under date of January 20, 1901. As a rule, our navy officers are close observers, and they have the knack of expressing themselves in a thoroughly entertaining manner, presenting scenes and incidents with graphic touch. "It is not very hot here," says our correspondent, "being about 90 degrees during the day, but the dampness makes it oppressive to those who do not like hot weather. The humidity is really fierce. We leave our shoes on the deck at night, and in the morning they are covered with mushrooms. We wear breech-clouts and are quite comfortable—at least those who are proof against prickly heat."

Concerning the insurrection our officer says: "We are detained here, for I don't know how long, by the reports of an insurrection being in progress. But it is a fake. Whenever business gets dull they start an insurrection and the foreign consuls ask for ships to be sent here and we buy coal and beef and other provisions and business looks up. The war now on is said to have been started by one man stealing another man's pet monkey. I was here during a war in 1885, and at that time we had about a dozen ships, besides 600 marines, who camped on shore. Business has never been so good since. I was with the landing party from one ship, and lived for two weeks in the railroad station, and the only thing I saw of interest was a Spanish priest fall down in a well. I had the Panama fever when I got back on board, so that I really was a loser on the whole operation."

### A Sherlock Holmes.

"What will you gimme on this?" asked the musician.

The pawnbroker took the battered tuba, fingered the keys, noticed the wire netting across the big end, and asked:

"Say, does a feller have much fun travellin' with them one night burlesque companies?"—Indianapolis Press.

### Comforting.

A medical journal says that man's little toe is disappearing. This is comforting news. There will be that much less for the conductor to tread on in a crowded street car.—Washington Star.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

### Twin Heifers.

The aftermath of the replies to J. D. G., of Conway, Mo., as to whether twin heifers will breed, is from letters received since the last issue. They came from W. D. G., Porterville, Cal.; E. W. G., Walnut, W. Va.; J. V. H., Vermillion, Ill.; G. B., Pendleton, Ore. All agree that twin heifers will breed.

### To Get Rid of Rats.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell F. V., of Archbold, O., to take three-fourths of cornmeal and one-fourth plaster of paris; mix and put it in a pan or paper sack so that nothing else can get to it. Put water close by, and I think he will not have rats long—H. E. L., Hunting, Ind.

### Grafting Wild Grapes.

Editor Farmstead:—I see an inquiry about grafting into wild grape-vines. I have done it several times with success. I cut the old vine just below the ground, split, wedge the scion and slip into the slit. Be sure that the bark of the scion and of the stock come in contact with each other. Cover with earth above the old stock, and it grows all right.—S. M., Memphis, Mo.

### Sore Eyes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—My chickens first get white about the eyes, which soon become swollen by running sores until they are finally closed by a scab forming entirely over the eye. Can you name the disease and suggest a remedy?—M. M. B., Salem, Ind.

The trouble is probably due to a draught of air at night while the fowls are on the perch. Often the head is swollen, and great lumps appear, in which stage the disease has become roup. Mix one part of spirits of turpentine and four parts of sweet oil; anoint the head, face and comb once a day. Remedies for roup were given last week.

### Warts on Heifer.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a yearling heifer, on which recently there has come several gray warts, one large one on the back of the neck and several of various sizes on side of upper jaw. Can any one give remedy to remove them?—W. K., Cutler, O.

Tie a small cord tight around the base of each wart: if it does not slough off in a week tie on another. When they come off apply a little terchloride of antimony to destroy the roots of the warts. This is all the treatment needed.

### Grafting Wax.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader send a formula to make grafting wax?—A. M. S., Landers, Ind.

Take four ounces pitch, four ounces resin, two ounces lard and two ounces beeswax; melt together over a slow fire.

Much grafting wax is made by melting together equal quantities of beeswax and resin, and adding as much tallow as will cause it to melt at a low temperature.

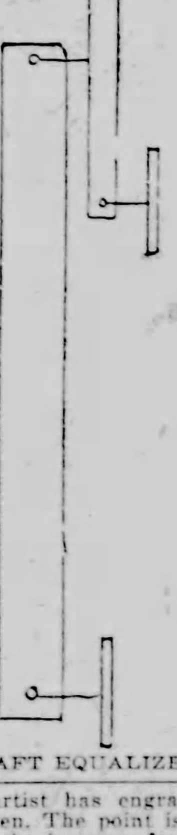
## DRAFT EQUALIZERS.

### How to Hitch Three Horses Abreast to a Plow.

We are indebted to several readers for replies to an inquiry of M. T., of Huntington, Ind., to make a double draft equalizer for hitching three horses abreast. Here is one for a home-made device:

Take a suitable piece of wood, 2 by 2 inches and 48 inches long; bore a hole in each end, and one 16 inches from one end for the clevis. Attach the doubletree to the hole in the short end, and a singletree for the third horse to the hole in the long end.—J. S., Neoga, Ill.

Both D. C., Hillsdale, Mich., and I. E. C., Lima, O., send drawings, from which the Blade artist has engraved the cut herewith given. The point is to give the single horse the leverage by placing him at the long end and the two horses at the short end of the lever. The first named writes:

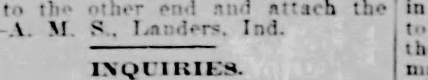

DRAFT EQUALIZER.

I have one of this pattern. It is 4 feet 8 inches long. The holes are two inches from each end, and the clevis hold is 1 foot 5 inches from its center to the center of the hole in the short end.

Both O. E. P., East Newbern, Ill., and F. M. W., Buchanan, Mich., give practically the same directions. The latter says:

"A very good length is 45 inches between the end pin holes, the center hole being 15 inches from the two-horse end. Then use a two-horse doubletree 30 inches long, with whiffletrees each 28 inches long."

The following is for an iron equalizer: Take a flat bar of iron ½ inch by 2 inches and 12 inches long; have the blacksmith make a hole through each end and a hole one-third the way from one end; have a link of convenient size placed in each hole, the links in the end holes pointing forward, the other link pointing backward. Hitch your long doubletree with a horse at end to the link in the short end; hitch your one horse to the other end and attach the plow.—A. M. S., Landers, Ind.


IRON EQUALIZER.

## INQUIRIES.

### Insects in Cow Peas.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader tell me of anything for preventing bugs from entering cowpeas, which will not injure them from growing?—G. K., Bristol, Ind.

### Muscular Affection.

Editor Farmstead.—I have a 2-year-old colt that has a muscular affection whereby she has lost her right action. She has been in this condition since the middle of November. She can stand, when helped up in the morning, the rest of the day. In walking, she has an unsteady gait, and in turning quickly staggers and sometimes falls. She can raise herself on her feet in front, but is powerless in raising her hindquarters. She seems to have no fever or pain, eats heartily, looks well and bright out of her eyes. Will some one tell me what the disease is and how to treat it?—E. B., Rockford, O.

### Affection of Legs.

Editor Farmstead: We have a nice two-year-old stallion that occasionally jerks his hind legs and brings them around before he can walk. Is there a cure; if so, what is it?—S. B., Lynn, Ind.

### Pumpkin Seeds.

Editor Farmstead: Do pumpkin seeds dry a cow's milk?—S. B., Lynn, Ind.

The belief is general that they do, and it is usual, in feeding pumpkins to cows, to remove the seeds. However, the Farmstead would like to hear from those who have tried it, whether this belief is correct or not.

### Feeding for Bone.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please state the best feed to give a young calf or colt to produce bone material, with the milk from its mother?—C. S. U., Geary, Okla.

### Red Cedar From Seed.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one tell me how to sprout red cedar seed: what time to gather the seeds for sprouting and the best time for transplanting the sprouts?—R. J. M., Auburn, Okla.

### To Raise Clover.

Editor Farmstead: Will you please tell me, through The Blade, how to raise clover; how much seed per acre, when to sow; all you know about it?—R. A. C., Ballew, N. C.

This is a question we submit to our readers. We shall be glad to print replies from those who have raised clover, especially in the south.

In this connection, we suggest to the inquirer, and to all others who propose to raise clover, that they send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 123. It is a 12-page pamphlet, entitled: "Red Clover Seed: Information for Purchasers." It has been published this year, because of the advancing price of seed. It shows the adulterations used in seed to cheat the purchasers, and has much other information of value to clover raisers.

### Strained Knee.

Editor Farmstead: I have a horse that slipped and strained his hind knee causing a blow. This is yet a soft swelling on the front of the knee. Will some one give a cure?—E. R. D., Mt. Chestnut, Pa.

### Defective Curing.

Editor Farmstead: I butchered about the first of December. After the animal heat was out of the meat, I packed it in a barrel, covering it with salt as I packed it, and let it lay two weeks: then heated water to a boiling point, dissolved salt enough to make a strong pickle and when luke-warm I poured the pickle over the meat enough to cover it, let it lay two weeks longer and then smoked it. We don't think it is properly cured and is the least bit strong and fear it won't keep when warm weather comes. Now what is the best thing to do with it? Would it be any benefit to pack it in dry salt?—R. C. S., Bedford, Pa.

## HESSIAN FLY.

### Something About This Destructive Pest of Grain Fields.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give us some information regarding Hessian fly, its size, appearance, mode of working, the conditions that retard its progress; also the climatic conditions that are unfavorable for it. Does it infest oats, barley and rye, and does it work in grasses?—Reader, Junction City, Ore.

The Hessian fly made its appearance in this country in 1776, and is supposed to have been brought over in straw by the Hessian troops, whence its name. It makes its attack upon particular districts, and after ravaging them two or three years, it disappears for a number of years, and then reappears. Late sowing seems to have a great tendency to restrain and prevent its increase.

Its scientific name is cecidomyia destructor. The cut herewith given shows the male insect much magnified. The antennae, or feelers, are three-fourths the length of the body. The abdomen consists of seven joints, besides the terminal one, which consists of a transversely oval joint, with two processes, armed with incurved hooks at the tips. The abdomen is brownish black, and the wings are slightly dusky in color. The several pairs of legs equal each other in length, being about one-fifth of an inch long when extended. The body is about one-tenth of an inch long.

The female deposits her eggs upon the young wheat leaves in September, between the minute ridges of the blade. They appear as minute reddish spots. The eggs hatch in a week, if the weather be warm, or in two or three weeks if the weather be cold and unfavorable, and produce white maggots, which each passes down the leaf, between the sheath

HESSIAN FLY.

and the stem, until it reaches the first joint, where it remains fixed upon the stem, head downward, until it assumes the pupa form.

The young fall wheat attacked by these maggots withers the next spring. Its death is caused by the maggots sucking the juices from the shoot. They live by suction alone. Sometimes a swelling or gall is produced. In spring the dormant larva is transformed into a pupa, and after ten or twelve days the winged insect emerges, about the flowering time of early spring flowers. They then deposit their eggs upon the same field of wheat. These eggs hatch worms, which go down to the next joint, as described above. They attain their growth about June 1, becomes a pupa, and emerges as a complete fly about the last of July or first of August, ready to begin operations upon the fall-sown wheat. Thus there are two generations of the fly for every year. The Hessian fly will attack oats, rye and probably the grasses generally, though it prefers wheat.

Burning the stubble of wheat, rye, oats and barley fields, afterward plowing and harrowing the land, appears to be the best method of getting rid of this insect; and any method of securing a rapid and vigorous growth to the wheat, with late sowing, is a valuable help.


# CURES WEAK MEN FREE

## Send Name and Address To-day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

**INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.**

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 814 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.



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PATENTS M. B. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

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$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION SOLDIERS or their widows who homesteaded less than 160 acres prior to June 22, 1874, even if relinquished, can sell their additional homestead right to S. B. Willock, Kansas City, Mo.

SOLDIERS' Additional Homesteads.

Every Union Soldier who served 90 days in war of 1861-5 and entered or made application to enter, in person or by agent, prior to June 22, 1874, a homestead of less than 160 acres, is entitled to an additional entry of enough more to make 160 acres in all. The claim to additional entry is good although the original entry was cancelled. These additional rights are salable and we will pay cash for them. Heirs entitled. Address
L. C. HUBBELL, Springfield, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Molly Maguires.**

"Please explain the term "Molly Maguires."—E. C. M., Oakwood, O.

The term was the name of a secret criminal organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania some twenty years or more ago.

**Renewing Oilcloth.**

"Is there any preparation to put on floor oil cloth or linoleum to keep the paint from rubbing off, or to renew the same in looks?"—T. E. M., Belvidere, Neb.

We know of none. When it wears that badly, it is better to get a new one. If any one knows of a formula for restoring oilcloth we shall be glad to publish it.

**No Capital Punishment.**

"How many states have not capital punishment?"—C. C., Hillsdale, Mich.

The states in which the death penalty is forbidden by law are Colorado, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin.

**The President.**

L. R. L., Vandalia, Mo.: The clipping you send us, which asserts that the President is a drunkard, is maliciously false. The President is not a drinking man. The article is a compilation of slanders, and we wonder that any one should for an instant credit its statements.

**Chicago Drainage Canal.**

"Under what law was the Chicago drainage canal constructed?"—A. W. V., Napier, Mo.

It was under a state law, which incorporated the drainage district, and provided for trustees to manage it, and for the issue of bonds, to be met by taxation of the property of the district.

**Growing Better.**

"Generally speaking is the world growing better?"—V. C., Albion, Mich.

Without doubt the world is growing better, for it is advancing in civilization all the time, and that means that man is waking up to his duties to himself, his race and to his fellow-man.

**The Moon.**

"Is the new moon of every month in the same position each year? That is, will the new moon of February be in the same position as it was last February, 1900?"—J. M. W., Elkton, O.

No. They pass through a cycle of about 19 years, when they recur in exactly the same order.

**Catholic Worship.**

"Please state whether the Roman Catholics worship idols or not."—L. F., Hackleburg, Ala.

No, they do not. They have images or pictures of Christ, the Virgin, and many saints in their churches, but they do not worship them.

**Hall of Fame.**

C. P. B., North East, Pa.: The Hall of Fame is the name given to an outside corridor, to be a part of the buildings of the University of New York, in which the names of one hundred noted Americans are to be remembered on tablets placed along the wall. Some months ago The Blade printed a picture of it, with a description. It has not yet been erected.

**The Zodiac.**

"Who discovered the twelve signs of the zodiac, or do any such signs exist, except in the almanac?"—W. J. M., Alexandria, Ind.

The zodiac was not discovered. You can not discover a thing unless it existed previously, and the zodiac is purely imaginary. It is a belt in the heavens, extending 9 degrees north and 6 degrees south of the ecliptic, in which the motions of the sun, moon and principal planets take place. The twelve constellations into which it is divided were named for a fancied resemblance the groups of stars were supposed to have to the object for which each was named.

**It Was Garfield.**

"Please give us the name of the author of the phrase, 'God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives.'"—S. W. J., St. Paul, Neb.

The quotation is the closing words of a brief address made by James A. Garfield, then a representative in congress, to a large assemblage in Wall street, New York, on April 15, 1865, the morning after the assassination of Lincoln. The crowd was about to move to mob the office of the World newspaper, which had violently opposed Lincoln. Suddenly Garfield's voice was heard, in an endeavor to calm their passions. He said: "Fellow Citizens: Clouds and darkness are round about Him. His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies. Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne. Mercy and truth shall go before His face. Fellow citizens! God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives!" The idea of sacking the World office was abandoned by the crowd.

**Clayton Bulwer Treaty.**

"If two Presidents had notified England that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was no longer binding, can President McKinley revive it, giving it a different opinion? As the senate is a treaty-making power, can the President interpret the treaty to be binding contrary to the wishes of the senate—or, in other words, put a different construction on it than the senate would do? If England has broken the treaty, can not the senate annul it on our part?"—R. R. L., Hossler Mill, Ga.

You do not seem to understand that a treaty is a contract between two nations, and one of the parties can not abrogate it at will. If you have a contract with another man, and he refuses to live up to it, you can go into court and compel him to do so, or to pay damages. There is no court to which nations can go, of course; so if one nation refuses to be bound by a treaty, the other has just cause to go to war, if it deems the injury a cause for war.

The senate is not the "treaty-making" power. That power is lodged by the constitution in the hands of the President. It says: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur." Practically, the President, through his secretary of state, ambassadors, ministers, or commissioners appointed for the purpose, makes the treaty, which the senate either ratifies or rejects.

When the senate, in 1850, ratified the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, its power was exhausted. It has nothing further to do with the treaty. It has no power to amend it. As we said above, a treaty is a contract, and can not be annulled nor changed without the consent of both nations. And, as to the interpretation of a treaty, when the senate ratifies it, that body is done with it. The proper interpretation, should any question of the kind arise, must be a matter of negotiation between the President and the other nation with whom it is made.

**Not Known.**

"Please tive me the name of the author of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters.'"—B. G., Hobart Iowa.

The identity of the writer of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" seems to be a matter about which there is some doubt. It is claimed to be an open secret, however, that Prince Henry of Plesse, daughter of Mr. Cornwallis-West of Ruthin castle, Denbyshire, is the author. Maria Therese Olivia Cornwallis-West was married to Prince Henry of Plesse in 1891, and now lives at Furenstein, Schelesien, Germany. The "Garden" is supposed to be on one of Prince Henry's estates, a fine place on the shores of the Baltic.

**If McKinley Should Die.**

"If President McKinley should die before the 4th of March, would Mr. Roosevelt be inaugurated President, or would he be inaugurated vice president and then immediately assume the duties as President?"—Reader, Watertown, N. Y.

In the Bureau last week—Feb. 7—we gave the full law of the Presidential succession, which please see. Should McKinley die now, Secretary Hay would become acting President till March 4. Mr. Roosevelt would take the oath as vice president before the senate on that day, and immediately proceed to the east front of the capitol and take the oath as President.

**Victoria's Ancestry.**

"Who was England's ruler from 1820 to 1837? Give a brief history of Queen Victoria's ancestry. State how she came to get the throne. Was she any relation to King George III?"—E. H., Plaza, O.

You will find a table of the rulers of England from William I to the present in Weekly Blade of January 31, on 5th page. You will find there, the answer to your first question.

Victoria was the only child of the Duke of Kent, who died in 1820, and who was the fourth son of George III. She was the nearest in blood to the throne, and hence succeeded to it. She was therefore the granddaughter of George III.

**In Roman Numerals.**

"Please express '1901' in Roman numerals and settled a vexed tombstone question."—G. M. R., Riverside, Pa.

There is a difference of opinion, and no way of settling it. While the usages of Roman notation for small numbers were clearly fixed, usage differed among the Romans themselves as regards large numbers.

We prefer MCMI as the Roman notation for 1901. The opinions of learned men are in a majority for that form. There is some ground for allowing MDCCCCI, but its backers are in the minority.

You say it is a "tombstone question." It should not be. The world should abandon the awkward and inefficient Roman notation, and use plain figures in all such cases.

**Census of 1900.**

"Will you please tell when the compiled statistics of the last general census will be completed? Are they for general distribution?"—E. R. M., Leslie, Mich.

The entire work will probably not be completed and printed for two or three years yet. The population tables are first printed, and so on. Each Congressman will have a limited number of copies at his disposal, or they can be bought of the Public Printer at Washington.

**The Confederate States.**

"Will you please tell me whether the Confederate states voted in the last election of Lincoln, or were they deprived of their vote?"—E. R. C., Buck Grove, Iowa.

You ought to read the history of the civil war. The Southern states formed a government of their own, and fought for over four years to achieve independence. They had nothing to do with the election in 1864 for President of the United States, and did not want anything to do with it.

**Cruisers.**

"Please tell me the difference between a protected cruiser and an armored cruiser. I see the trial displacement of the three new cruisers being built is 7,700 tons each. What is meant by displacement and what by beam of vessel?"—J. L. D., Logansport, Ind.

A protected cruiser is one which has armor only along her sides to protect the boilers, engines and magazines. An armored cruiser has armored decks and the protection more extended on her sides. By displacement is meant the weight of water the vessel displaces when floating in it—this weight being equal to the weight of the vessel. The beam of a vessel is her greatest width.

**Natural Gas.**

"Will you please inform me when and where gas was first discovered and put into use in the United States?"—K. C. S., Cedarville, Ind.

Natural gas has been known from the earliest times, because there were places where small quantities escaped into the open air. The town of Fredonia was illuminated with it as far back as 1839. But the striking of great volumes of it in driving oil wells brought it into use for industrial fuel along about 1885 or 1886.

**Pronunciation.**

"How are the names Huguenot, Don Quixote, Quo Vadis and Henryk Sienkiewicz pronounced?"—W. L., Yale, Ill.

Huguenot is pronounced Hew-ge-not, accent on first. The first syllable rhymes with pew; g in the second as in get, and the e in second as in over. In Spanish, Don Quixote is pronounced Don Ke-ho-ta, accent on the ho. It is often Anglicized and pronounced Don Kwix-ot, accent on Kwix.

Quo Vadis, if the Latin pronunciation is used, is Kwo Wah-dis. The latter word is often pronounced Vah-dis.

Henryk Sienkiewicz's first name is pronounced Hen-rick, accent on first; the latter, Seen-kye-vitch, accent on second.

**Land in Oklahoma.**

"Please state where I can get information concerning the land that is to come in for homestead in Oklahoma. Would like a geographical description."—J. S., Odessa, Neb.

In last week's Blade—February 7—on page 4, 6th column, the first article in "Comment of the Week" tells all we know about it. We would advise any one who expects to make an entry to visit the land beforehand and see for himself. Some is excellent, and some hardly worth having, we are informed.

**Bucket Shops.**

"Often, in reading board of trade reports, bucket shops are referred to, I would like to know what is meant by a bucket shop, and how they are run."—L. O. E., Oakland City, Ind.

On a board of trade or stock exchange, the operators deal in actual grain, or provisions, or cotton, or stocks, and that in large quantities. Of wheat and corn, 1,000 to 5,000 bushel lots are dealt in, and so on. The buyer can always demand the actual commodity dealt in when he closes his deal, and it must be delivered.

A bucket shop is run by some one for people who simply want to bet on prices. The form of buying or selling is gone through with, but none of the actual commodity is transferred or expected.

**The Present Tense.**

C. A. S., Gladesville, W. Va.: Any good grammar will decide the matter. The present tense is used for the expression of a general truth; as "God reigns;" "the Americans are a free people;" "gravitation exerts its power on all substances in the universe." When a question for debate is stated in the present tense, the debate is not confined to the present time, but to all the period through which the circumstances are or were operative.

**Two Capitals.**

"Please state if Connecticut ever had two capitals as Rhode Island once had, and the date when it did have?"—E. M., Tybee, Ga.

Yes. Connecticut had two capitals—Hartford and New Haven—from the year 1662, when the two colonies of Hartford and New Haven were united as one colony by a royal charter granted by Charles II, until about 20 or 25 years ago, when New Haven was dropped as a capital. The history of Rhode Island was similar, and Newport has just been abandoned as a capital. There will be but one capital hereafter—Providence.

**Citizenship.**

"My father and mother came here from England, and were never naturalized. I was born in this country. Am I an American citizen and entitled to vote when 21?"—H. S. Coulterville, Ill.

The constitution of the United States answers your question. It says, Article xiv, section 1: "All persons born * * in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction therof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

**Miscellaneous.**

G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.: We do not know. Apply to some dealer in rare coins.

C. M. E., Galesburg, Ill.: We do not know. Please don't send us catch questions.

S. A. F., Cazenovia, N. Y.: Write to your Congressman and get him to have you appointed.

G. W. F., Kokomo, N. Y.: St. Bernard is a residence suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. Write to its postmaster.

F. L. Thawville, Ill.: We never heard of the book, and so have no idea. Why not order it through a bookseller?

J. I. T., Kingfisher, Okla.: Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter, was born in New Zealand, and is of Irish or Irish-Scotch descent.

W. H. P., Mecca, Tenn.: We do not know. Better write to your Congressman and have him get the information for you from the War department.

C. J. M., Smithville, O.: There are societies of cider and vinegar men, who hold annual meetings. If you can get the address of the secretary of each of these, by advertising or otherwise, you can reach the makers.


## WHAT IS OVARITIS?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money, and without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your symptoms.

MRS. ANNIE ASTON.

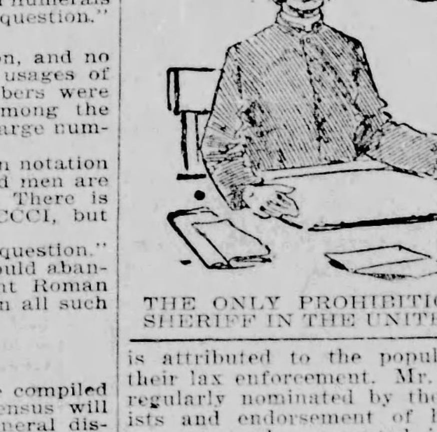
Her experience in treating female ills is greater than any other living person. Following is a letter from a woman who is thankful for avoiding a terrible operation.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy, Mo.


## MAINE PREACHER IS A SHERIFF

The only man in the United States who combines the two offices of preacher of the gospel and sheriff of his county is Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, sheriff-elect of Cumberland county, Maine, in which is included the city of Portland. He was elected to his political office by one of the most phenomenal landslides in the history of the state. It is hailed by the Prohibitionists as the beginning of a movement for a more rigorous enforcement of the prohibitionary liquor laws of the state and Mr. Pearson's victory




THE ONLY PROHIBITION PARTY SHERIFF IN THE UNITED STATES.

is attributed to the popular anger at their lax enforcement. Mr. Pearson was regularly nominated by the Prohibitionists and endorsement of his candidacy was narrowly prevented in the Democratic convention. At the polls the temperance Democrats and Republicans rallied to his support, but his election was a surprise to all parties. He is the first Prohibition party sheriff to be elected in the United States, so far as known.

He is a man of strong individuality. He is a reformed drunkard, and in his early days reached a level of degradation from which, since his conversion to abstinence, he has done much to rescue others. He was probably the first man in Maine to vote the straight Prohibition ticket. He voted it, indeed, if it is not paradoxical to say so, before there was a Prohibition ticket in the field, by writing Neal Dow's name on a slip of paper. One of the election officers held it up and said: "This is Sam Pearson's vote; we'll count it scattering." And young Pearson answered with spirit: "We'll scatter it till the rumshops of Maine are closed."

Mr. Pearson served with distinction in the civil war. After the war he came to Portland. In 1872 he began his gospel mission work, and since that date he has held 8,229 services, conducting 357 funerals and 229 marriage ceremonies and, with Mrs. Pearson, has made 15,347 visits to the poor. In England he secured over 100,000 pledges to temperance. He is an indefatigable worker and a man of tremendous energy. What he will do now with the power of the sheriff's office at his back is awaited with interest, and with trepidation by not a few.

**The Practical Side of It.**

"Yes," said he, "life is so lonely."

"It is lonely sometimes," she answered.

"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage covered with ivy and honeysuckle and roses?"

"Oh, wouldn't it?"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business to have a nice little wife to met him at the door with a kiss?"

"Y-e-es."

"And then the summer nights; the windows open, the sunset just giving light enough in the cozy parlor and—you—I mean a wife at the piano singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely."

"I—think—it—would—be—nice."

"And then——"

At this point careworn woman came round the corner with a pair of twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the air for a little. Then they changed the subject.—Tit-Bits.

**Explained.**

She—Why do they always speak of "the sad sea waves?"

He—I suppose because they usually look blue.—Harlem Life.


**SEND NO MONEY** if you live within 500 miles of Chicago (if farther send $1.00), cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this End Gate Broadcast Seeder by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and the equal of seeders that others sell at double the price, then pay the freight agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, **$5.75** (or less $1.00 if sent with order), and freight charges. The seeder weighs about 100 pounds and the freight will average 65c for each 500 miles. OUR SPECIAL $5.75 PRICE is based on the actual cost to manufacture, is less than dealers can buy in carload lots. This is the HIGHEST GRADE END GATE BROADCAST SEEDER made. Made for us under contract by the best seeder maker in America. Made from the very best material that money can buy. Will sow more evenly and more satisfactorily than any other seeder made. Will sow 100 acres of wheat per day, other seeds at proportionate rates. VERY LATEST MODEL FOR 1901. Embodies every improvement every good point of every other broadcast seeder made, with the defects of none. Write for Free Agricultural Implement Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

## Victoria in the Poets

Many have never known the Queen until now. The young life, the coronation, the marriage with Albert the good, the bereavement, the imperial expansion of power—these we know through our poets—but very imperfectly, as things separate and detached, not as parts of a whole. But death is compendious, summing up all that went before, and adding a melancholy beauty of its own, says the Boston Transcript. Then the poets take a higher rank than ever they had while the Queen reigned.

"Victoria's Tears," by Mrs. Browning, is not a great poem, but to-day it becomes exquisitely sweet and tender. It is a song of the Coronation, and of the young Queen's grief for the dead King.

"They decked her courtly halls;
They reined her hundred steeds;
They shouted at her palace gate,
'A noble Queen succeeds!'
Her name has stirred the mountain's sleep,
Her praise has filled the town!
And mourners God had stricken deep
Looked harkening up, and did not weep.
Alone she wept.
Who wept, to wear a crown!
* * * * * *
God bless thee, weeping Queen,
With blessing more divine!
And fill with happier love than earth's
That tender heart of thine!
That when the thrones of earth shall be,
As low as graves brought down;
A pierced hand may give to thee
The crown which angels shout to see!
Thou wilt not weep,
To wear that heavenly crown!

There is, as it seems to us, a certain solemn dignity in what Mrs. Browning wrote of the marriage with Albert.

"And now, upon our Queen's last vow,
what blessings shall we pray?
None straightened to a shallow crown,
will suit our lips to-day.
Behold, they must be free as love—they
must be broad as free,
Even to the borders of heaven's light and
earth's humanity.
Long live she!—send up loyal shouts—and
true hearts pray between,
'The blessings happy peasants have, be
thine, O crowned Queen!'"

One might almost construct a biography of Victoria out of selected and combined passages from Victorian poets. The death of Albert and the Queen's wifely mourning for him find record in Tennyson's magnificent dedication to the Idylls. He praises the dead Prince Consort.

"Who loved one only and who clave to
her—
Her—over all whose realms to their last
isle,
Commingled with the gloom of imminent
war
The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse,
Darkening the world . . ."

And then, with infinite tenderness the laureate addresses the royal widow—

"Break not, O woman's heart, but still
endure,
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure,
Remembering all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside thee that ye
made
One light together, but has past and
leaves
The crown a lonely splendor.
May all love,
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow
thee,
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish
thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again."

Another dedication of Tennyson's draws a beautiful portrait of the Queen's personal character and shows plainly the grounds of that loyal devotion which bound her people to her. Says Lord Tennyson:

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults be thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long,

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

By shaping some august decree
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

These noble stanzas lead us naturally enough to the Jubilee Ode on the fiftieth anniversary of Victoria's accession. The verse is inferior, the structure too complicated, and the syntax perplexing; but the ode, like the dedication for "In Memoriam," shows us the Queen:

She beloved for a kindliness
Rare in fable or history
Queen, and Empress of India,
Crowned so long with a diadem
Never worn by a worthier,
Now with prosperous auguries
Comes at last to the bounteous
Crowning year of the jubilee.
* * * * * *
Nothing of the lawless, of the despot,
Nothing of the vulgar, or vainglorious,
All is gracious, gentle, great and queenly.
* * * * * *
Queen, as true to womanhood as Queen-
hood,
Glorying in the glories of her people,
Sorrowing with the sorrows of the low-
est.

Tennyson is dead, and Rudyard Kipling, not Alfred Austin, has succeeded him. So one turns to "The Seven Seas" and "The Barrack-Room Ballads" to read of Victoria; yet little can one find there fit for to-day. To be sure, there is the song of the soldier and his love:

Soldier, soldier come from the wars,
What did you see o' my true love?
I seed 'im serve the Queen in a suit o'
rifle-green,
An' you'd best go look for a new love.

That is not for to-day. And then there is "The Widow at Windsor"—emphatically not for to-day! Kipling must blush for it. And we think it a sorry commentary upon Kipling's finer sensibilities to put that boisterous rhyme beside the sweet stanzas of Mrs. Browning and the superb verses of Lord Tennyson.

'Ave you 'eard of the Widow at Windsor
With a hairy gold crown on 'er 'ead?
She 'as ships on the foam—she 'as mil-
lions at 'ome,
An' she pays us poor beggars in red.
(Ow, poor beggars in red.)
There's 'er nick on the cavalry 'orses
There's 'er mark on the medical stores—
An' 'er troopers you'll find with a fair
wind be'ind
That takes us to various wars.
(Poor beggars!—barbarous wars!)
Then 'ere's to the Widow at Windsor,
An' 'ere's to the stores an' the guns,
The men an' the' orses what makes up
the forces
O' Missis Victoria's sons.
(Poor beggars, Victoria's sons.)

No, this is not for to-day. Years must pass before we can laugh with Tommy Atkins as we used to laugh. Victoria, dead, has assumed a new royalty, exacted a new reverence. She lives as she never lived before. To quote "The Widow at Windsor" is to turn eagerly to Tennyson and Mrs. Browning, for they and not Kipling—whose art is already found out—speak for the completed life. It is the miracle of death that it shows the proportion of things, gives emphasis where emphasis belongs, lights the mountain-crests of personality. We never knew the Queen until she died.

**He Was One.**

Snappy—That's what jars me.

Sappey—What's that?

Snappy—Oh, some people are never satisfied to take things as they are, but always want to know the why and wherefore.

Sappey—That's so. I wonder why it is.—Philadelphia Press.

**Disposing of It.**

Editorial Writer—But what can we say? We don't know a thing against Smith and his crowd.

Editor—Well, we can at least refer to them as Smith and others of his ilk.—Detroit Journal.

**Bloodhounds for Police Duty.**

Patrolmen of Cincinnati are training two bloodhounds for police duty. The dogs are named Sampson and Schley.

## BISHOP OF OXFORD WAS SOMETIMES WITTY

An amusing story is told of Dr. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford. An importunate lady, knowing his experience of the holy land, kept on asking him what places she ought to visit, as she was starting on a trip to Palestine. After answering topographical questions without number he was again asked: "But, really, what place would you advise me to go to?" "To Jericho, madam," said the bishop sweetly.

"TO JERICHO, MADAM," SAID THE BISHOP.

Another story turns on a remark he made some time ago at a big meeting of church dignitaries. On the way to the meeting he had passed through a somewhat hilarious crowd, from which he emerged with a damaged tall hat. This caused no little amusement on his arrival, and someone proposed that the hat should be brought forward and put on the table for general view. "I propose," said the bishop, "that it be passed round."

## JOHN KNOX'S TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

For over 400 years "John Knox's tree" had been one of the most interesting spots along the River Clyde in Scotland. The tree has recently been removed some fifty yards from the spot where it has so long stood like a sentinel marking an epoch of the world's history. Its offense was that it obstructed a view

JOHN KNOX'S TREE.

from the windows of the Mansion house of Finlaystone Langbank on the River Clyde, the ancient seat of the earls of Glencairn, which has been renovated and extended. Under this tree the great Scottish reformer dispensed his first sacrament, about the year 1555. The house and estate now belong to George Jardine Kidston, of the Clyde Shipping company.

## BRILLIANTS.

I like no book whose hero goes
Page after page through desert prose,
And wanders wearily along,
Far from the happy hills of song.

For me a heroine who trips
With lilting lyrics on her lips,
And love-light in her eyes sublime,
By ripling rivulets of rhyme.
—Robert Loveman.

God metes not out our life in one long
length,
But in a tenderer and wiser way.
Have faith, and take thy bread, thy
cross, thy strength,
Day by day.
—Frederick Langbridge.

Help whoever, whenever, you can;
Man forever needs aid from man;
Let never a day die in the west
That you have not comforted some sad
breast.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I can not think of her as one
Among the silent dead,
Since all her ways were sunny ways
And to sweet laughter wed;
She may be sleeping—that is all—
And in no earthly bed.
* * * * * *
Dull fools! Because they see her not
They think I can not see;
They call her dead; I only know
Her soul is setted free
And though they heaped her under earth
She dwelleth still with me—
—Charles G. Blanden.

"SUNT LACRYMAE."

But song more sweet shall never twine
The rue and rose in one short line;
Or more prophetic give to grief
An outlet, for a moment brief,
To loose awhile the captive woe
Whose prisoned drops refuse to flow;
And, like a draught of myrrh in wine,
To mix in ears an anodyne;
Than in that world's epitome,
Sad Virgil's sweet "Sunt lacrymae."
—Arthur Gray Butler.

By thine own soul's law learn to live;
And if men thwart thee, take no heed,
And if men hate thee, have no care.
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed;
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give.
—John G. Whittier.

Winds and wild waves in headlong huge
commotion
Scud, dark with tempest, o'er the At-
lantic's breast;
While, underneath, few fathoms deep in
ocean,
Lie peace and rest.

Storms in mid-air, the rack before them
sweeping,
Hurry and hiss, like demons hate-pos-
sessed;
While, over all white cloudlets pure are
sleeping
In peace, in rest.

Heart, O wild heart, why in the storm-
world ranging,
Flit'st thou thus midway, passion's
slave and jest,
When all so near, below, above, unchang-
ing
Are heaven, and rest?
—Arthur Gray Butler.


—Don't think less of your system than you do of your house. Give it a thorough cleansing, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.


**His Last Words.**

Spokesman—Madam, we are a committee from the volunteer fire department, of which your late lamented husband was the respected chief, and we called to express our sympathy.

Widow—Oh, it's so kind and good of you. I know Henry was thinking of you when he passed away, for just before the end came he rose up in bed, with a far-off look in his eyes, and shouted: "Turn in a second alarm. We can't handle this fire without help!"—Baltimore American.

**Not Hopeless.**

First Theosophist—I'm afraid you're a pessimist.

Second Theosophist—Oh, no! I don't see much outlook for the next 10,000 years or so; but, after that, I think things may pick up.—Puck.


**Discovered by a Woman.**

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 98, Kokomo, Ind.


# The Sunday School.

Jesus in Gethsemane (Matt. xxvi:36-46)—By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.

TRANSFER.—From an upper room in Jerusalem to the open air at Gethsemane! That was the saddest procession in history! Twelve men, the Christ and eleven of His apostles (Eph. ii:20), founders of the future church, pass along the streets of the sacred city, deserted by the vast throngs that have come to the great feast (Ex. xxiii:17). Others have found repose. They are seeking an oft-visited spot, made precious by former communings (Mark xiii:3-4), that the first scene may be enacted in that foretold drama (Matt. xvi:21), of the world's redemption. The inspirited historian made no record of what transpired in the way. Probably they moved on in silence. He, the burden bearer, reflective and lonely, they, the followers, weary and anxious, not yet comprehending Him. Passing through the eastern gate, down the slope into the valley of Jehosaphat, across the little brook Kedron (John xviii:1), they came to their destination.

TIME.—This occurred on the night following Thursday, reckoned by the Jews as a part of Friday, April 7 (or the 15th of Nisan), in the year 30 A. D. The hour cannot be given. But, supposing that Jesus came to the upper room after sunset (chap. xxvi:20), allowing time for the passover feast and its incidents, the question concerning greatness, the feet washing, the declaration concerning the perfidy of Judas, and the danger of Peter allowing further time for the institution of the supper, for the discourse and prayer and hymn (Mark xiv:26) that followed, and allowing time for the walk—it must have been near midnight when they came into the garden. The profound silence that settled down upon all things, must have rendered the events that followed exceedingly impressive. It was not an uncommon thing for Jesus to retire into nature's solitudes at night (Luke vi:2). But this occasion surpasses in interest all that preceded.

PLACE.—Gethsemane properly speaking was a small farm, located probably at the foot of Mount Olives, a half mile distant from the wall of Jerusalem. The name, from the Hebrew, gath, a wine press, and shemen, oil, denotes that olive trees and probably vines were cultivated there. Hence the term garden (John xviii:1), applied to that section. Such gardens or orchards were numerous in the time of Christ. They served as places of resort, like the parks that now belong to European and American cities. A few of them remain in our time, and are visited by Mohammedan ladies, who pass the day with their families, quietly resting under the sombre foliage of the olive. There is still pointed out to the traveler in the Holy Land a small tract containing eight venerable trees, securely enclosed under lock and key, believed by many to be the place associated with the agony of the Son of God. Tischendorf, after visiting the spot, says, "The locality is in perfect harmony with all that we learn from the evangelists."

COMMENTARY.

WATCHERS—On entering the garden, Jesus appointed His followers watchmen, giving the general directions, "Pray that ye enter not into temptation" (Luke 22:40.) He seemed to fear that they might break down, as Judas had done, in the trial that would shortly come. He divided them into two companies. Eight of them were left in one place, with the counsel, "Sit ye here, while I shall pray." Taking with Him Peter, James and John, who had previously been admitted to greater intimacies than the others (Matt. 17:1), He advanced a little distance among the trees. Then turning to the chosen three, He said, "Tarry ye here and watch," and went forward alone about a stone's cast (Luke 22:41). Look now on those two groups of men—the eight, the three—forming the outer and inner, the remote and near guardians and friends of the One Master. What a solemn trust was theirs. How ought loyal affection to keep them awake and vigilant and prayerful?

SORROW—In part Jesus opened His heart before leaving the three. "He began to be greatly amazed and very heavy." An indescribable horror settled down upon His mind with crushing weight. And He exclaimed, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death." The weight of His grief was so great that He was in danger of instant death. But the sorrow continued and increased when alone. He kneeled down; then He cast Himself face downward upon the ground (Verse 39). Then came an agony of spirit, and great drops of blood burst forth through the pores and fell to the ground (Luke 22:44). Thus intense suffering, never experienced before or after, would have proved fatal had not an angel strengthened Him (Luke 22:43). Why this sorrow? It had foretold (Isa. 53:3). But what caused it? Was it a return of that experienced during His triumphant entry? (Mark 11:1-11) Was it His utter loneliness no one being able to comprehend His mission? (Psalm 69:20) Was it that necessary preparation, mysterious but divine, for His after glory? (Heb. 11:10) All this and more. He bore our griefs and carried our sorrows (Isa. 53:4). The heavy load of a world's sin was upon Him (Isa. 50:6).

PRAYER—This sorrow led to prayer. So always with men. They turn to God in distress (Psalm 31:6). But He prayed not as a man. "All things are possible unto thee, O my Father, and if it be possible remove this cup." (Verse 36) So the agonizing cry was raised, simply a desire that the sorrow might pass away, but no murmur was in the request. "Nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt," was quickly added. And so this is but the communing of the smitten one with an infinite heart, breathing forth its reverence, its confidence and resignation. It was that prayer that drew the heavenly visitor's help, one of multitude at His command (Verse 53). Relieved by prayer, He returned to the three, but again sought communion with the Father. Thus did He three times (Verse 44). His sorrowing heart vibrating between earth and heaven, yearning over the little flock and holding fast to the throne. Double nature. Double office. Double ministry!

SLEEPERS—Each time on coming he found Peter, James and John asleep. Sentinels of the besieged fortress, what mean ye? The Master speaks, half reproachfully, half sympathetically (Verse 40). "What, could ye not watch with Me one hour?" Emphasize each word to get the weight of His meaning.

That was said to Peter who had protested so loudly (Mark xiv:29). And yet he added, "The spirit truly is ready but the flesh is weak" (Mark xiv:38), showing that he had pity for their physical infirmity and did not wholly doubt their loyalty. "They knew not what to answer him." A strange heaviness had closed their eyes. A peculiar sorrow had also touched their hearts (Luke xxii:44), not so poignant as that of the master's, but sufficient to relax the muscles and overcome the will. And so, though wakened oft they soon fell asleep. Strong men, accustomed to the fatigues of a fisherman's life, they "could not" do otherwise than show their weakness (Psalm ciii:14). But this contrasts with him who slept not!

BETRAYAL—The last prayer had been offered, the last loving reproof had been given. The sorrow had measurably departed. While saints had slumbered sinners had plotted. Now Judas appears. He comes as a guide to a band of men with torches and lanterns and weapons (John xviii:3); a motley band composed of the servants and the watch of the temple and a part of the Roman garrison from the tower of Antonia. He knew the place for he had been there before (John xviii:2). He came as an emissary of the chief priests to execute the wicked purpose that was in his heart at the feast of the Passover (Mark xiv:11-15). With boldness Jesus met his traitor apostle, the Roman soldiers and Jewish enemies. "The son of man is betrayed," is his remark to the three. "The hour is come," predicted, delayed (John vii:30). "Rise up, let us go." Go where? Will he seek safety in flight? There was no need of it. Will he join the eight? No, they are to be scattered (John xvi:32). But he will go with his captors to trial and execution. He is ready. Two of the three, at least, obeyed (John xviii:15).

CONCLUSION.

EVIDENCE—This passage is an unanswerable argument in favor of Jesus and the gospel. Whoever looks steadily upon the scenes in succession must discover that he who was in the garden in agony, stood substantially alone. Those who were nearest gave him no support. They were therefore incompetent afterward to rescue his name and cause from obloquy and give a world-wide influence, unless he was divine and his cause had in it more than human power.

TEACHING.—He who goes up into the heights of holy service must go alone. At times there will come the crushing weight of responsibility with no one to share it. Duty often brings sorrow (John xvi:20). There is then no true relief but in prayer. That prayer must breathe the spirit of submission and lead back to those for whom labor is done. God has two ways of answering prayer—by removal of the trouble; by support under it (2 Cor. xii:8-9). His method is always best. He who gathers followers may expect desertions of some. Their treachery may lead to the accomplishment of a high purpose, but with no less disaster to themselves (Mark xiv:21). We must learn to suffer patiently for the right (2 Tim. ii:12).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# MARK TWAIN AS A STATESMAN.

Probably the one article in the February magazines which will attract the most attention is that of Mark Twain, in the North American Review. Its title is, "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," and it is a general diatribe over the methods of the great civilized nations of the world, condemnatory of their missionary efforts, their pushing of trade and civilization on barbaric people, their absorption of spheres of influence, and a strong arraignment generally of what Mr. Clemens calls "extending the Blessings of Civilization to our Brother who Sits in Darkness."

Mr. Clemens is a humorist of many years popularity; he has made a name and reputation in that line, but, like his brother comedians on the stage, he has an evident hankering to make a second reputation as a serious writer. But in this beginning in the North American, he demonstrates his utter incapacity for close thinking and logical reasoning, as well as a most glaring inability to marshal his facts with care.

Taking the latter count first, and confining this review to the portions of the article dealing with criticisms on the course of the United States in the Philippines, it is notable that, in his array of alleged facts, he uses without scruple his old methods in his fantastic tales, wherein he postulates the untrue or the impossible, and then reasons therefrom with all the gravity of a learned advocate at the bar. To illustrate: Mark Twain imagined a latter-day American, well posted in all the latest discoveries in science, a practical machinist and the superintendent of a modern arms factory, suddenly dropped down at Camelot, in the days of good King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Granting this utter impossibility, and we all read "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court" with pleasure, if not with profit.

Mr. Clemens' method of dealing with Philippine question is quite the same. He first postulates things every whit as false as his hypothesis that it is possible for a nineteenth century American to be transported back to the sixth century, when Arthur flourished—if he ever lived at all, a matter concerning which many grave historians have serious doubts. He inveighs against our acquiring the islands from Spain after "we had brought back out of exile their hero, their hope, their leader, their Washington—Aguinaldo; brought him in a warship, in high honor." Mark seems not to know that, by arrangement with the Spanish captain-general, made at Biacnabato, before our war with Spain, Aguinaldo accepted a large bribe to drop the insurrection and betake himself of Hong Kong—a condition hardly to be described as exile; that as a favor his request was granted that he be allowed to come to the Philippines, in a collier, not a fighting ship.

His other assumptions as to then existing conditions are no nearer the facts. He assumes that the natives were all united as one man in favor of Aguinaldo and independence; that there existed "a just and intelligent and well-ordered republic," which he assumes was an "ally" of ours; and he speaks of a "competent Filipino army"—whose competence can be gauged by the fact that the native troops were not allowed to enter Manila because of the promise made by Aguinaldo that they should loot the city.

Mr. Clemens says that after the victory of May 1, Admiral Dewey should have sailed away and left the Filipinos "to starve out the Spanish garrison," to set up the form of government they might prefer, and deal with the friars "according to Filipino ideas." He is blissfully ignorant of the fact that, having destroyed Spain's sea power there, the responsibility for order, for the preservation of the lives and property of neutrals, devolved upon us by international law, and it was a responsibility we could not evade.

But it is not worth while to follow his myths and run each and every individual one of them down. He has committed the mistake of bringing his methods of writing humorous stuff, whereby it is permissible to invent your own facts, into the domain of sober criticism of a political situation. He has been so long accustomed to reasoning from false premises that he forgot the moralist must be sure of his facts before he begins to reason at all. He should either adopt the methods of logic in vogue among serious people when he attempts to put off cap and bells, or he should never doff the time-honored symbols of his profession.

Mr. Clemens may be the deep thinker he evidently assumes to be, but this effort under consideration does not afford proof of it. All that it does prove to a certainty is that his sympathy is always with the under dog in a fight, irrespective of the merits of the conflict, and whether that dog deserves to be beaten or not. It is the theory of the thoughtless and the unobserving that the under dog is all right, and the upper dog necessarily cowardly, overbearing and brutal. With this idea of the inherent righteousness of underness, he has accepted every falsehood, every misconception, that fits in with it, and delivered himself of an article that ignores the essential facts of the situation. Viewed as a work of fanciful humor, it may pass muster; considered as the studied effort of a censor or moralist to seriously discuss grave questions of statesmanship and difficult problems of governmental policy, which he does not possess the ability to grasp nor the logical power to analyze, his effort must be passed by with the remark of the old Greek painter to his cobbler critic—"Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

**Quaker Longevity.**

A correspondent to the London Times writes: During the denominational year ending in 1900 there were reported the deaths of 229 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. The proportions were 110 males and 119 females. The average age at death was a little over 61 years, seven months. A table compiled from the returns show that there is a very limited mortality of children, and that it is chiefly in this respect that the death rate of the Society of Friends differs from that of the general population. Only 14 deaths out of the 229 were reported as those of children under 5 years of age; between 5 years and 20 years the number was 9, between 20 and 30 years the deaths were 16; and the same number was that of the deaths between 30 and 40 years. From 40 to 50 there were 22 deaths; from 50 to 60 there were 24; and from 60 to 70 years there were 63 deaths. From 70 to 80 years the number was 57, and from 80 to 90 years, 43. There were eight deaths of Friends between 90 and 100 years, and there were two deaths of persons over 100 years. One of the latter died at Croydon in her 103d year; the other had passed 101.


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### MORGAN A MONARCH.

J. Pierpont Morgan now comes to the front as a veritable monarch in the control of vast industries and transportation interests. With the handling of the United States loan in Mr. Cleveland's last term, he became a leading figure in finance. Next he came into prominence as the promoter of vast railway deals, and now, by the purchase of Andrew Carnegie's interests he takes virtual supremacy of the steel industry, and becomes easily the foremost financial figure in the United States.

Many people jump to a wrong conclusion in cases like this, where one man conducts deals involving millions, and has practical control of immense interests. They assume that he does it with his own money. Mr. Morgan possesses a fortune, but it is not adequate to carry through any one of the big deals he has handled. The funds for these all come from the pockets of many investors. They have confidence in Mr. Morgan's judgment and business ability, and are willing to take stock in a deal which he promotes. Thus, through the confidence earned by years of successful business, he is able to command the capital needed to carry it out. The exact price paid Mr. Carnegie is not made public, but if he received only par for the shares he held of stock in the Carnegie company, the amount involved is $85,000,000.

The Carnegie properties comprise a number of blast furnaces, located at different places; steel plants, iron rolling mills and bridge plants. All the other steel interests of the country have worked in harmony, but Mr. Carnegie has always stood alone and pursued the line of policy which seemed to him best. The importance of the deal engineered by Mr. Morgan lies not so much in its magnitude as in the fact that it brings the whole steel industry under harmonious management.

Economically, it is another of the many astonishing instances of combination which have marked the past two decades. The movement in this direction is world-wide. It has gone on in Germany, France, Belgium and Great Britain, to quite as great a degree as in the United States. Like any other great step in industrial or economic progress, it has excited bitter opposition. Such combinations have their dangers and drawbacks, but there has as yet been no plan devised whereby they can be prevented. The mere passage of statutes has proved to be ineffective, simply because their provisions have been inadequate, and it is a question whether a measure can be devised that will meet the case and either stop new combinations or dissolve those already formed.

### SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

**The President will send in again to the Senate the nominations of Sampson, Schley and the other naval officers who participated in the sea fight off Santiago on Ju,y 3, 1898, which were sent in long ago, but upon which the Senate has failed to act. The constitution vests in the President the power to nominate, and in the Senate the power to confirm or reject. By sending in these nominations the second time, the President clears the skirts of the executive from blame, and places the responsibility on the Senate, where it belongs, for failure to reward the navy as it deserves.**

Of course the old Schley-Sampson difficulty is at the bottom of the failure to confirm. The President, in the exercise of his undoubted official right, has nominated Sampson for advancement eight numbers, placing him next below Rear Admiral Howell, who is the senior officer of his grade, and next below Dewey. Schley is nominated to the place below Sampson. The other officers will be nominated for advancement in the same order as in the original nominations sent in at the last session of Congress. It is a wrong to every one of these men that the Senate does not act upon their nominations. That body can refuse to confirm in the cases of Sampson and Schley, if it so desires; but the other names should be acted upon without delay.

### "IS" OR "ARE?"

Some of the Eastern papers are enlivening the dull season by reviving the oft-discussed question whether the United States "is" or "are." Why not apply the ordinary grammatical rule for collective nouns? This is one nation, made up of individual states bound in an indissoluble union. In speaking of this as a nation, the proper form therefore is "the United States is." But if the term is used in the same sense as in the constitution—as indicative of the states themselves—"the United States are" is the proper form. This latter is a comparatively rare usage, however.

The constitution, however, in some places, recognizes clearly the oneness of the United States—as, for instance, where it provides for controversies "to which the United States shall be a party"—not "shall be parties." And as this idea of oneness is that which is involved in the vast majority of cases, the **usage "the United States is" should be adhered to.**

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

As the circling years pass, the fame of Abraham Lincoln grows brighter. As the people are enabled to view the man and his works in historical perspective, the wonder grows, among those born since the storm and stress of thte great civil war, that his contemporaries, of opposite political views, were so blinded by partisan hatred and narrow bigotry as not to recognize the true grandeur of the man, the absolute rectitude of his purposes, and the fervent patriotism which inspired every public act.

No other American statesman, probably, ever was the target for such bitterness of political hatred as fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln. Yet within the space of a generation we find the Presidential condidate of the party which abused, derided and antagonized him quote his words for the guidance of that party. We see the leaders of a Democratic faction in Ohio meeting upon his

birthday to do him honer as the exponent of certain principles which they claim to revere. No such spectacle was ever before exhibited in American political life; and it certainly is an engaging tribute to Lincoln's statesmanship from leaders of the party which so bitterly opposed him during his whole career, as it also is a tacit admission that their party was utterly wrong during the war period.

Even in the South, where Lincoln was execrated while he lived, the people have learned to honor him. They see that their present condition, and that of the nation, are vastly better than would have been the case had they succeeded in achieving their independence, and there have been two jealous, quarreling republics instead of the mighty Union, now one of the greatest powers on the globe, which demonstrates the power and ability of the people to rule themselves, without the presence of king or kaiser or emperor.

Already Lincoln stands side by side with the hero of the Revolution. Washington, the Liberator of the colonies, and Lincoln, the Preserver of the Union, will go down the ages, revered and honored in the highest by all true Americans, so long as government of the people, by the people, for the people, has not perished on the earth.

### LIMITING SUFFRAGE.

As every one knows, several Southern states have limited the right to vote by allowing it to those citizens of proper age who possess certain educational qualifications. North Carolina adopted a constitutional amendment to this effect, which will become operative in 1903. Virginia and South Carolina will probably amend their constitutions in like manner, and the matter is being discussed in Georgia. Now comes Maryland, where an extra session of the legislature is being urged, to provide an educational test for voters.

The intention in this case, as in that of other Southern states, is to cut down the Republican vote and bring Maryland back into the Democratic column. The Baltimore Sun says the total voting population of the state is 280,000, of whom 45,000 are illiterates; and of these 27,000 are negroes. The total negro vote in the state is 55,000, consequently one-half of these will be disfranchised by the proposed law. The illiterate whites number 18,000, of whom 3,900 live in Baltimore, and the remainder on the "Eastern Shore"—that portion of the state east of Chesapeake bay. Consequently the educational test would operate strongly against the Republican party, because the negroes all vote with it.

Only two states outside the South have adopted educational qualifications—Massachusetts and Connecticut. In the former state a voter is excluded who can not read the constitution in English and write his own name. Connecticut requires that every voter "shall be able to read the English language and any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the state."

The rapid adoption of educational tests for voters, especially in the South, shows a remarkable change in public sentiment within the past quarter of a century. Before that time, any restriction on the suffrage would have been accounted a most odious infringement of the right of manhood. Now such a limitation is being imposed in the South to maintain Democratic supremacy. The argument that a man who can not read and write is not fitted to exercise suffrage would be respected in other sections, were it not for the fact that, by the adoption of the "grandfather clause," illiterate whites are allowed to vote, and the exclusion works only against negroes.

### REVENUE REDUCTION.

The Senate has passed the war tax reduction bill in a shape that will cut the revenue receipts by about $40,000,000 per year. This is a proper and reasonable reduction, and wil not imperil the Treasury condition, while relieving the American people from a vexatious rather than burdensome set of minor taxes.

People who rush to the conclusion that the war taxes should all be repealed must remember that public opinion in the United States demands the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal. The matter is simply hanging fire to await the adjustment of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. When we undertake the work, it will require over one hundred million dollars. We must either issue bonds or pay as we go from the revenues. Under the circumstances, it is not wise to reduce the revenues too sharply. A moderate surplus is a good thing for Uncle Sam to have in his pocket.

### THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It may be well for those who jump to the conclusion that Congress has no right to pass upon the new Cuban constitution, when it is completed, to consider the facts in the case, instead of working along merely theoretical lines.

Cuba is a foreign country; that is admitted by all, and the Supreme Court, in the Neely extradition case, specifically so declared. But the island is under our care. The United States is practically its guardian. Hence, the rule of conduct which would fit any other foreign country is not applicable.

The Cuban constitutional convention was called by Gen. Leonard Wood, the American governor of the island; and in his official order, he specifies the duties of the convention to be "to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and, as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution, and the transfer of government to the officers so elected."

The authority of General Wood is recognized in section 25 of the published draft of the Cuban constitution, which provides that the election of officers "shall be proceeded with, for the transfer of the government of Cuba to those who may be elected, in conformity with Order No. 301 from the headquarters of the Division of Cuba, of July 25, 1900." That is General Wood's order, referred to above

The people of Cuba recognize, therefore, the authority of the United States, and by implication at least that this government has a right to see that the form of government they propose is, in our judgment, a wise and proper one. All intelligent Cubans, know our advantages for obtaining a knowledge of the principles that guarantee sound and stable government, and should therefore be willing to defer to our judgment, especially in view of how much we have done for them, and the rectitude of our intentions toward the Cuban people.

The convention seems to have neglected so far one purpose specified in General Wood's order—"to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba." Probably it will address itself thereto before adjournment. Should it not, it will be entirely proper for us to call attention to the omission, and require the convention to take up the matter. And if it does do so, then the matter is one which most certainly will require the formal assent of this government. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the contention that Congress can do nothing is not warranted by the facts, nor would it be wise to accept whatever the convention may do without a careful advisory supervision by the United States.

### MR. BROWN'S BREAK.

It is probably true that, had the Republican constituents of Hon. Seth W. Brown, of the Sixth Ohio district, complimented him by renominating and reelecting him to Congress, he would not have run amuck on the Philippine question, as he did on Saturday. It is not uncommon for a statesman on the point of being out of a job to manifest sudden lack of harmony with the policy of the party which has been so obtuse as to slight their political aspirations. The display is often spectacular, as in the instance under consideration; but it is seldom convincing.

The essence of Mr. Brown's speech was a demand for a resolution of Congress declaring that it is the purpose of the government, when the Filipinos submit to the authority of the United States, to aid them in establishing a capable and stable free government, when this country is, "under such reservations and conditions as may be wise and just," to relinquish sovereignty in those islands.

When the Filipinos submit to our authority, there is no doubt they will be given a stable and free government, such as the people of Arizona and New Mexico, for instance, have enjoyed for the past half century, under the flag and authority of the United States. Mr. Brown's recommendation of another declaratory resolution will hardly be taken seriously, now that Congress has before it so strong an illustration of the folly of that course as is given by the Teller resolution regarding Cuba.

To carry out the Teller resolution in its entirety means to put the Cubans at the mercy of the European governments whose subjects hold the half-million and more of Cuban bonds, issued by Spain upon the security of the Cuban revenues. She has repudiated the entire issue, and the holders are doing all they can to get the United States to abandon Cuba and her people, that they themselves may be free to invoke the aid of their respective governments to collect their claims by force. The folly of committing the government to a definite line of policy could not be better illustrated than by the conditions that have arisen since the Teller resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brown's frothy declamation about the dangers of what he calls a "colonial policy" reads like a Bryanite campaign argument of last fall. The people expressed their opinion of these mythical dangers at the polls in November, and their verdict stands. Mr. Brown's speech has done nothing but demonstrate the wisdom of his constituents in retiring him to private life.

### JANUARY FINANCES.

The figures of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the month of January came at a time when they are useful to disprove some of the assertions made in Congress in opposition to the war tax reduction bill. The government's total revenue for the month was considerably over 47 million dollars, and the total expenditures 40 millions. The actual surplus for the month was $7,410,579—which is at the rate of over 88 millions of surplus a year.

This statement shows it is quite safe for Congress to reduce the war tax by about 5 millions a year. Ever since the days of the last Cleveland administration, the people of the United States have realized that it is much easier to handle a surplus than a deficit, and that a monthly surplus is a promoter of business and financial confidence. The surplus should not be too large, but a reasonable one is really a necessity, in view of unforeseen contingencies that may arise.

### CUBA AND SPANISH BONDS.

If it was wise and humanitarian for the United States to intervene by force of arms to rescue Cuba from Spanish tyranny, it is certainly equally wise and proper for us, at the present juncture, to use our power as the intervening and protecting nation to the end that the Cuban people shall be assured a proper form of government, and that they shall be protected from the bondholders who are endeavoring to fasten a burden of debt upon them.

These bonds should never be paid by Cuba. They were issued by Spain to raise money wherewith to put down the efforts of Cuba to establish her freedom. They have been issued at intervals for the past thirty years. The security offered by Spain was the revenues wrung from the island. These bonds now aggregate somewhere between $500,000,000 and $750,000,000.

When we finally intervened, drove Spain from the Western Hemisphere, and made the treaty of peace at Paris, the Spanish commissioners tried to have the Americans fasten this burden on Cuba. Mr. Hay and his associates steadfastly refused, on the ground stated above—that the bonds were issued by Spain, and that Cuba was not benefited by the money derived from their sale. Then Spain repudiated the bonds, telling their unlucky holders to look to Cuba for their payment.

These bonds are principally owned by French and German citizens. So long as we are in control of Cuban affairs, neither France nor Germany will demand payment of these bonds. It is well known that European governments often use force to compel payment of debts owing their subjects. The British seizue of the custom-house at Corinto, Nicaragua, to enforce a claim for damages due a British subject, a few years ago, is well remembered. That is what may be expected to happen in Cuba as soon as the United States withdraws her forces and leaves the Cubans to themselves.

The agents of the foreign bondholders are at Washington, and their influence is seen in the gabble about the United States being "bound by the Teller resolution" to get out of Cuba, without any conditions whatever. The Democrats are taking up the cry of bad faith against the administration, with their usual lack of consistency. Three years ago at this time they were howling for war with Spain to free Cuba—endeavoring to force the hand of the President. Now they are taking up the cry that the administration does not intend to leave the Cubans defenseless against these European bondholders, backed by their respective governments. We might as well have left Cuba in Spain's hands as to allow her to be looted by some other nation.

The Monroe doctrine would not apply, so long as France and Germany did not attempt to seize territory. And if it did apply, it would mean war. Is it not wiser to do the best we can to protect Cuba against Spain's creditors, even if thereby we do not carry out the full letter of the Teller resolution?

### GREAT LOCKOUT ENDED.

The great lockout in the building trades, which has paralyzed this great industry in Chicago for a year, has now been settled. The men belonging to several trade adjusted their difficulties with the contractors some time ago, but so long as the more than 5,000 carpenters continued the contest, demoralization necessarily dominated the entire situation. The question of wages was an entirely subordinate one, the crucial point being whether the Building Trades Council or the contractors should have real control of the men. The victory is really one for the latter, as the carpenters agree to withdraw their unions from the council. The terms of settlement are as follows:

Agreement runs to April 1, 1903.
Becomes operative after carpenters withdraw from Building Trades council.
Provides for Saturday half holiday.
Wage scale till April 1, 1902, 41½ cents per hour.
Wage scale after April 1, 1902, 45 cents per hour.
Weekly pay day.
No restriction in use of machinery, tools, or material, except prison made.
No interference with workmen during working hours.
Apprentices may be employed.
Foreman to be the agent of the employer.
All workmen to have the right to work for whom they please; all employers to have the right to employ whom they please.
Men not to work with non-union men of their own trade.
Men not to work for any employer in Cook county for less than regular scale.
Arbitration to settle disputes.

A year ago, when the trouble began, the Building Trades Council controlled a membership in various unions approximating 25,000. As the different trades have agreed upon terms, they have withdrawn from the council, and this settlement with the carpenters withdraws 5,000 more. The only strong union now identified with the council is the painters, numbering some 3,000. They, however, were not involved in the lockout, as they have an agreement with the contractors which will not expire until some time next year. When the painters withdraw, as they are expected to do, the council will control only about 2,500 workmen.

Chicago is to be congratuated on this satisfactory ending to a struggle which has been very costly, has checked improvements, compelled the migration of many workmen to other points, driven capital away, and in every respect been a detriment to the city and to the thousands of workingmen concerned. The settlement reached is honorable to both sides, and as it provides for arbitration of all future disputes, the probability is that Chicago will not for years have a repetition of the unfortunate conditions which have endured for the past twelvemonth.

### THE PENSION BILL.

The pension appropriation bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the President. It carries a total of $144,000,000. One interesting fact was stated during the debate—that so far 1,500 names have been added to the rolls on account of the Spanish war, at an annual cost of about $270,000. The remainder of the appropriation is for pensions of the civil war largely, though there are a number whose pensions date for service in Indian wars and that with Mexico.

The total ordinary expenses of the government are about $490,000,000 a year, and the pensions item is by far the largest. It is almost one-fourth of the total. No nation ever was so liberal to the men who have fought its battles as is the United States; yet there is a great deal of grumbling because the government is not still more generous. It has always been so, and probably always will be.

### TO REFORM CHINA.

China has at last started on the path of progress—if the edict just issued by the emperor, or at least in his name, is sincere. It declares that the government of the empire is to be reformed on a basis which will insure future prosperity; and that foreign methods which have proved their benefits shall be introduced to supply China's deficiencies.

This edict frankly declares that the great difficulty in the way of progress is her old customs, which have resulted in bad government and private gain. A mere superficial following of Western methods, without a knowledge of the real basis of the strength of foreign nations, will result in nothing. A true basis must be obtained. To do this, a consultation is ordered, at which shall be present the ministers of the privy council, the members of the six boards, the Chinese ministers at foreign courts, and all the various governors and viceroys.

These shall consider and recommend reforms in the seven branches of the government, viz.: the central government, ceremonies, taaxtion, schools, civil service examinations, military affairs and public economies. They are to recommend what to retain of the present system, and what should be changed. Two months are given in which to make a report.

If this edict springs from a sincere desire to benefit China, and is to be followed by an effort to reform the fossil system which has kept the empire stationary for two thousand years, then it will mark the most important epoch in the history of China. Her future is now in the hands of her statesmen, and they have an opportunity such as seldom comes. That they may be equal to the task is the hope of every civilized individual in the world.

### REV. MR. AMENT.

A few days ago, the Pekin dispatches stated that Rev. Mr. Ament, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, had been arrested by a party of French and German soldiers, at a town not far from the capital. Minister Conger at once demanded his release and the French and German ministers so ordered, consequently Mr. Ament was set at liberty.

He is the missionary who was so bitterly satirized by Mark Twain in his North American Review article, because of the following facts: Mr. Ament had some 700 native Christians under his care at the time of the Boxer outbreak, last summer. The Boxers killed 300 of them. After the capture of Pekin, Mr. Ament made the rounds of the villages wherein the massacres took place, and compelled the payment of 300 taels (a tael is about 70 cents in value) for each Christian murdered and indemnity for all the property destroyed which belonged to Christians.

The probability is that his arrest by European soldiers was because of a statement from him, widely published in this country, some time ago, in which he said: "The French soldiers were more systematic looters than the Germans, and it is a fact that to-day Catholic Christians, carrying French flags and armed with modern guns, are looting villages in the province of Chili." Mark Twain, however, is inclined to class Mr. Ament's conduct as quite as bad looting as that indulged in by the French.

### THE FIFTH CRIMINAL.

Commenting on the trial and sentence of the four young men of Paterson, New Jersey, for the outrage and murder of a young girl, the Sandusky Register very properly and pointedly insists there is a fifth criminal who should be severely punished, and that is the keeper of the saloon in which the girl was paralyzed with drink.

The Register is right. That saloonkeeper should have at least twenty years at hard labor. His testimony is all-sufficient to condemn him. He admitted he furnished champagne to the young men and that they caused the girl to drink the stuff even though she was then under the influence of liquor.

Other dive keepers are guilty of the same offense every day although murder does not always follow. These dives, with the so-called "Ladies' Entrance," are resorts which should not be tolerated. The very sign means crime. It means the debauchery of the youth of the community, both girls and boys. It is a menace to the home, the state and the nation.

The public demand for the abolition of these dives is growing stronger. They cannot be swept out of existence too soon.

The octupus is now quietly sleeping in his winter quarters. He will be hustled out to do service in the next campaign.

Mr. Hanna could deliver a rattling speech these days on "What I Know About the Filibuster."

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Cuba's Constitution.**

There is one matter upon which the Cuban constitutional convention has not yet made any definite declaration, and that is the most important matter among all those to be considered by the convention. We refer to the question of the relations between Cuba and the United States. It may be recalled that, in his order calling the convention, General Wood declared that one of the purposes thereof was to provide for the relations to exist between the government of the United States and that of Cuba. This matter has hitherto been neglected by the convention now sitting in Havana, and it may be judged necessary to have some declaration by congress that will guide the President in dealing with the island in the interval between the adjournment of the present congress and the meeting of the next one. Just what line of policy will be followed in dealing with this matter has not been disclosed, but there can be little doubt that one element in the relations to be established will be some control over the foreign relations of the island, which otherwise might fall under the domination of alien interests. Another seeming prerequisite will be the grant of a naval station on the island. These matters will doubtless be dealt with in some formal declaration before the adjournment of congress unless the convention at Havana shall forestall such action by explicit declarations of its own.

**Army Appointments.**

The explanation of the appointment of certain officers to higher army positions is sound. It also sufficiently justifies the neglect of other well-known ones. The promotions were made on the principle that advancement should be earned. An exception was made, at least to some extent, in the case of General Miles, because he was already holding the place of highest rank in the organization. But the other men selected by the President are in the main those with whom official reports have made the War department familiar and newspaper dispatches have rendered the public acquainted. The new major generals, Young, Chaffee and MacArthur, and the brigadier generals are all men who have distinguished themselves by very hard work on the field or in administrative duties conected with military occupation.

**Cuban Bondholders.**

The holders of old Cuban bonds are exerting a great deal of influence at Havana. They are said to have a large and expert lobby there, their effort being to keep the United States out so that in future they may make some arrangements to collect on their securities. A big scheme is afoot to keep the United States from having anything to say about the Cuban republic, so that foreign governments may seek a convenient moment for intervening in behalf of the syndicates of their citizens who hold these old Spanish bonds.

**Delegate Wilcox.**

The treason charge against Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, was taken up last week by the House Elections committee. Wilcox filed answer and specifications. He admits writing the letters in 1899, says they were private correspondence and says they represented his feelings at that time, but that since the laws of the United States have been extended to the island he sees their benefits and is a loyal supporter of the constitution, laws and government of the United States. George D. Gear, who preferred the charge, arraigned the delegate in an argument and Representative Robinson (Ind.) defended him.

**The Steel Deal.**

Further details of the great steel negotiations now pending show that it is not the intention, for several reasons, to take all the companies into one corporation. Separate organizations will continue, all working in harmony, with the probable formation of a syndicate company to take over a majority of the stock of each of the subordinate companies, which it will thus control. This company, it is believed, will not have a capital exceeding $200,000,000.

**Traitors in Manila.**

Sensational developments are expected in connection with the arrest in Manila of two merchants, a Spaniard and an American, for furnishing supplies to the insurgents. Many other business men of Manila are implicated, and their arrest is probable. It has also been discovered that $10,000 belonging to the insurgents is deposited in Manila. This has been confiscated.

**Youtsey Verdict.**

The counsel for Henry E. Youtsey, recently sentenced to prison for life on conviction as one of the Goebel murderers, says that of 125 persons summoned for jury service in that case, 124 were Goebel Democrats, and that much of the evidence given on the trial was perjured, though the judge and the state's attorney had no knowledge of the fact. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Youtsey was convicted, and his declaration of innocence is thoroughly warranted by the probabilities of the case. A verdict of guilty, obtained under such conditions, carries no moral weight with it. It looks like a barefaced expression of partisan hatred.

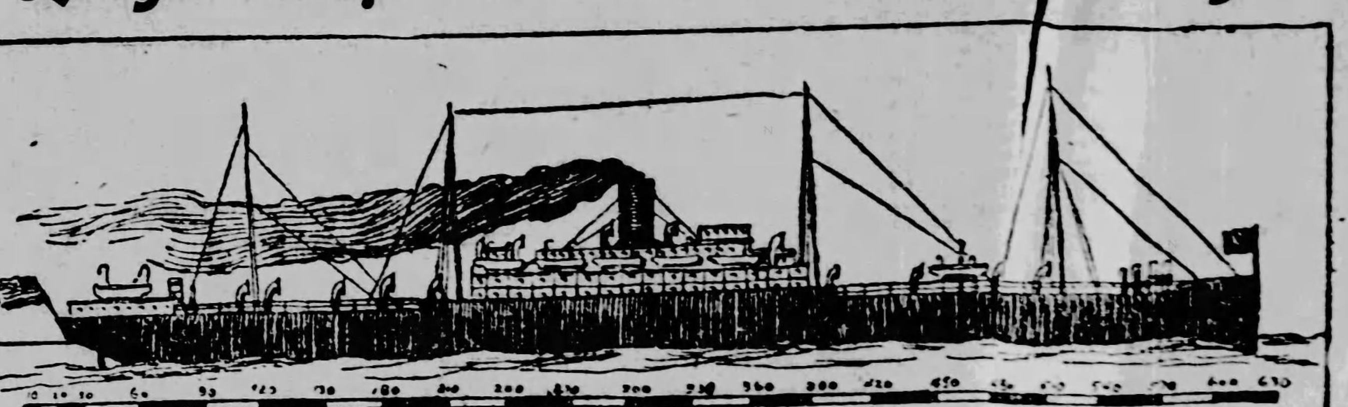
**The Royal Marriage.**

Queen Wilhemina's wedding has called forth an uncommon amount of good feeling for herself personally, and for the ancient kingdom and sturdy people over whom she reigns. Her personality has attracted much admiration, for she seems to be a woman of strong character and graceful tact. Of her devoted loyalty to her people there can be no doubt. No more is there any question of their loyalty to her. Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whom she has chosen for her royal consort, appears to be one of whom a good opinion is entertained. As for Queen Wilhelmina, there is no probability that she will make so great a figure in history as that achieved by the late Queen Victoria, but she may imitate this high example, if she will as seriously endeavor to be good and do her duty in her responsible office. The cheerful, peaceable, domestic traits of the Dutch character have shown themselves pleasantly in all the incidents of this ceremony. There has been no attempt to make it more than a simple national festival, full of joy and good intent. Wilhelmina is the only woman in the world now reigning over a nation, except the Dowager Empress of China.

**Negotiations at Pekin.**

The Chinese negotiations drag along in a very halting fashion. The foreign ministers have held meeting after meeting to consider the question as to the penalty to be imposed upon the leading promoters of the Boxer uprising, and they have finally presented a formal indictment against twelve of the Chinese officials, who are deemed deserving of death. Two of these, by the way, are dead, but it was thought best to include their names because of the moral effect upon these Chinese. Among those comprised in the list are Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the trouble, and Duke Lan, the vice-president of the police, who was accessory to the giving or orders for the capture of foreigners and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers, and Tung Fu Siang, who commanded the attacks on the legations in Peking. After what has already occurred in the course of the Chinese trouble, and of the negotiations that have followed it, it will scarcely excite surprise to learn that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have been representing the existence of difficulties in the way of carrying out the demands of the powers, and that it is not improbable that the exactions of the allies in regard to at least two of the leaders may be relaxed to the extent at least of allowing the substitution of exile for death. The Chinese negotiators, indeed, follow to the letter the injunction to hasten slowly.

## Largest Ships in World Are Now Building.



The two largest ships in the world are now under construction by the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, of New London, Conn. They are the property of the Great Northern Steamship Company, of which James J. Hill is the president, and are to be used in connection with the Great Northern railroad for coastwise freight and passenger trade between San Francisco and Seattle. These ships will surpass in size the Oceanic and the Deutschland, and eight of them would extend a mile if placed end to end. One of them will carry as much cargo as can be laden on 35 railroad trains, each of 20 of the largest freight cars made. Each will have 16 tubular boilers. The length of these ships is 630 feet, their beam 73 feet, their depth of hold 56 feet and their displacement 33,000 tons. Each will transport twice as much cargo as any other single ship in the American merchant navy, except the St. Paul, the Paris, the New York and the St. Louis. They will be driven through the water at the rate of 14 knots an hour by twin screws propelled by triple expansion engines of 10,000 power.

## ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria had nine children—five daughters, of whom one is dead, and four sons, of whom two are dead. In order of birth their names are:

1.—Victoria, Princess Royal, Empress Frederick of Germany, born Nov. 21, 1840.
2.—Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.
3.—Princess Alice, born Aphil 25, 1843, married to Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse.
4.—Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, died July 30, 1900.
5.—Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846, married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
6.—Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married to Duke of Argyle.
7.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Conaaught, born May 1, 1850.
8.—Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, died March 28, 1884.
9.—Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married to Prince Henry of Battenberg.

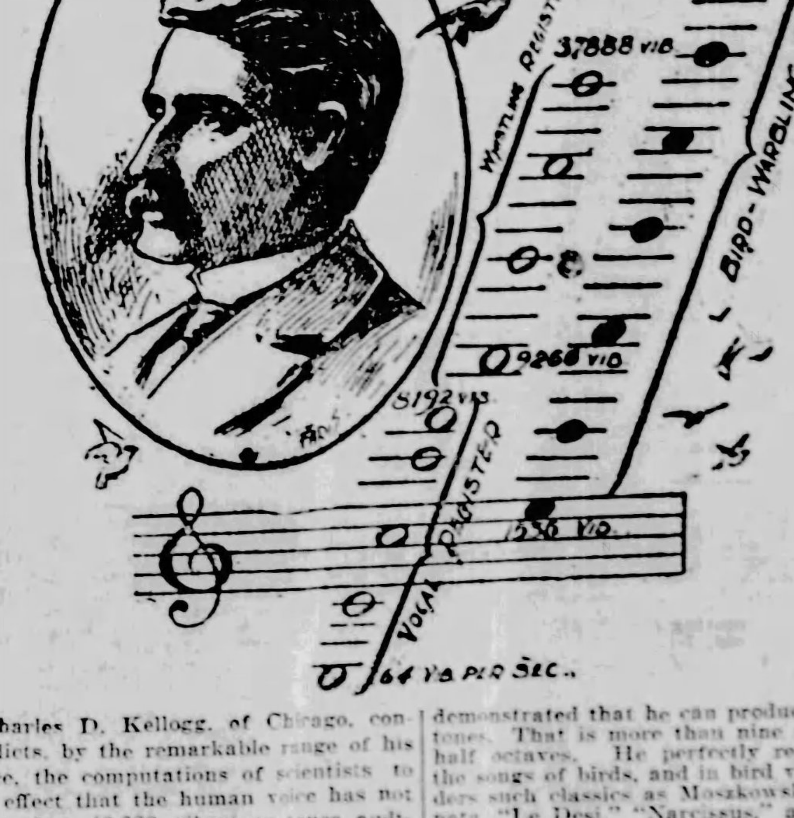
The Prince of Wales married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863, and has had two sons and three daughters. His children are:

1.—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born 1864, died 1892.
2.—George Frederick, Duke of York, born 1865.
3.—Princess Louise, born 1867, married to the Duke of Fife.
4.—Princess Victoria, born 1868.
5.—Princess Maud, born 1869, married to Prince Christian of Denmark.

By the death of Queen Victoria, the Duke of York becomes Prince of Wales. He was married in 1893 to Princess May of Teck, and has four children:

1.—Edward, born 1894, who is lineal heir to the crown.
2.—Albert, born 1895.
3.—Victoria Alexandra, born 1897.
4.—Henry William Frederick Albert, born 1900.

## CAN OUTWARBLE ANY BIRD THAT SINGS




Charles D. Kellogg, of Chicago, contradicts, by the remarkable range of his voice, the computations of scientists to the effect that the human voice has not more than 40,000 vibratory tones audible to the human ear. Mr. Kellogg has demonstrated that he can produce 49,560 tones. That is more than nine and one-half octaves. He perfectly reproduces the songs of birds, and in bird voice renders such classics as Moszkowski's serenata, "Le Desi," "Narcissus," and "The Mocking Bird."

## ANDREW CARNEGIE'S TOTAL OF GIFTS

Andrew Carnegie, who has said that "to die rich is to die disgraced," has already done considerable to save himself that humiliation, yet he is still thought to be worth at least $200,000,000. From an authentic source a table of Mr. Carnegie's gifts has been prepared, and a summary of it makes the following showing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Education institutions in America | $6,605,000 |
| Carnegie libraries in sixty-nine American cities | 5,206,100 |
| Libraries and schools in Great Britain | 1,241,665 |
| Miscellaneous gifts | 428,200 |
| Total | $13,540,965 |
| Library applications under advisement | $1,000,000 |

During the last three days Mr. Carnegie has given $510,000 to three institutions—$200,000 for a public library at Syracuse, $200,000 to Oberlin college and $50,000 for a library at Lewiston, Me.

The detailed list of Mr. Carnegie's gifts of libraries to cities of the United States follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny, Pa | $520,000 |
| Braddock, Pa. | 500,000 |
| Homestead, Pa | 540,000 |
| Washington, D. C | 350,000 |
| Duquesne, Pa | 350,000 |
| Carnegie, Pa | 250,000 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 200,000 |
| Seattle, Wash | 200,000 |
| Louisville, Ky | 125,000 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 125,000 |
| Lincoln, Neb. | 75,000 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 75,000 |
| Johnstown, Pa | 60,000 |
| Oil City, Pa | 50,500 |
| Steubenville, O. | 50,000 |
| East Liverpool, O. | 50,000 |
| Uniontown, Pa | 50,000 |
| Davenport, Ia | 50,000 |
| Houston, Tex | 50,000 |
| Sedalia, Mo | 50,000 |
| Lewiston, Me | 50,000 |
| Sandusky, O. | 50,000 |
| McKeesport, Pa | 50,000 |
| Dallas, Tex | 50,000 |
| Tyrone, Pa | 50,000 |
| Connellsville, Pa | 50,000 |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 50,000 |
| San Diego, Cal | 50,000 |
| Oakland, Cal | 50,000 |
| Beaver, Pa | 50,000 |
| Beaver Falls, Pa | 50,000 |
| Greensburg, Pa | 50,000 |
| Grove City, Pa | 50,000 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 50,000 |
| Ottumwa, Ia | 50,000 |
| York, Pa | 50,000 |
| East Orange, N. J. | 50,000 |
| Dubuque, Ia | 50,000 |
| Aurora, Ill | 50,000 |
| San Antonia, Tex | 50,000 |
| Wilkinsburg, Pa | 50,000 |
| Fairfax, Pa | 40,000 |
| Covington, Ky | 40,000 |
| Grove City, Pa | 30,000 |
| Emporia, Kan | 30,000 |
| Sioux Falls, Ia | 25,000 |
| Bradford, Pa | 25,000 |
| Leavenworth, Kan | 25,000 |
| Oakmont, Pa | 25,000 |
| Oklahoma City | 25,000 |
| Chillicothe, Mo | 25,000 |
| Tucson, Ariz | 25,000 |
| Jefferson City, Mo | 25,000 |
| Newport, Ky | 20,000 |
| Tuskegee, Ala | 20,000 |
| Blairsville, Pa | 15,000 |
| Knoxville, Pa | 15,000 |
| Goshen, Ind | 15,000 |
| Alameda, Cal | 15,000 |
| Clarion, Pa | 10,000 |
| Grand Junction, Col. | 5,000 |
| Erie, Pa. | 7,000 |
| New York City | 6,000 |
| Butler, Pa. | 6,000 |
| Greenwich, Conn. | 5,000 |
| Pittsburg, Tex. | 5,000 |
| Havana, Ill. | 5,000 |
| Hazelwood, Pa. | 4,000 |
| Gardiner, Me. | 2,500 |
| Seaboard Air Line | 2,000 |
| Guthrie, Okla. | 1,000 |
| Total | $5,266,000 |

**Gifts to Institutions.**

The following is a list of Mr. Carnegie's cash donations to various institutions of learning throughout the country:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carnegie Institute and branches, Pittsburg | $3,570,000 |
| Technical school and endowment, Pittsburg | 2,000,000 |
| Cooper Union, New York city | 300,000 |
| Oberlin College, O. | 200,000 |
| Pennsylvania State College, Bellefonte, Pa. | 100,000 |
| Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. | 50,000 |
| Bellevue Medical Institute, New York city | 50,000 |
| Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa | 25,000 |
| Glater's Mechanics' Inst., Richmond, Va. | 10,000 |
| Total | $6,605,000 |

**Gifts for Various Objects.**

Following is a list of the notable donations made by Mr. Carnegie for public benefits:

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed for public benefits | $250,000 |
| Organs for sixty poor churches | 75,000 |
| New York Botanical Gardens | 30,000 |
| Society of Mechanics of Tradesmen, New York | 25,000 |
| Memorial funds | 20,000 |
| Allegheny, Pa., Observatory | 20,000 |
| Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York | 5,000 |
| Women's Club, Denison, Tex. | 1,700 |
| Butler, Pa., Hospital | 1,500 |
| Total | $428,200 |

**Carnegie Libraries Abroad.**

In addition to his many libraries in this country, Mr. Carnegie has established or aided similar institutions in England and Scotland at the following places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edinburg, Scotland | $250,000 |
| Birmingham, England | 250,000 |
| Dunfermilen Library | 100,000 |
| Dunfermilen bath | 100,000 |
| Dunfermilen Sch. | 90,000 |
| Aberdeen, Scotland | 54,500 |
| Ayr, Scotland | 50,000 |
| Dumfries, Scotland | 50,000 |
| Keighley, England | 50,000 |
| Hawick, Scotland | 50,000 |
| Dunblane, Scotland | 50,000 |
| Greenock, Scotland | 40,000 |
| Stirling, Scotland | 30,000 |
| Wick, Scotland | 19,615 |
| Lockerbie, Scotland | 10,000 |
| Jedburg, Scotland | 10,000 |
| Skibo est., Scotland | 10,000 |
| Lithgow, Scotland | 9,000 |
| Iverness, Scotland | 8,750 |
| Bonar Bridge, Scotland | 7,500 |
| Grangemeath, Scotland | 6,300 |
| Peterhead, Scotland | 5,000 |
| Banff, Scotland | 5,000 |
| Banbridge, Ireland | 5,000 |
| P. Mahamock, Scotland | 2,000 |
| Falkirk, Scotland | 2,500 |
| Total | $1,241,665 |

—New York telegram to the Chicago Tribune.

## Publishers' Column

**1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.**

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

**NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES**

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

**PRICES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ dozen teaspoons | $1.60 |
| 1 dozen teaspoons | 2.80 |
| ½ dozen tablespoons | $2.80 |
| 1 dozen tablespoons | 5.20 |
| ½ dozen knives or forks | 2.35 |
| 1 dozen knives or forks | 4.20 |
| ½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg) | 4.10 |
| ½ dozen dessert spoons | 2.50 |
| 1 dozen dessert spoons | 4.60 |
| Sugar shell | .75 |
| Cold meat fork | .85 |
| Pickle fork, long | .80 |
| Berry spoon | 1.25 |
| Mustard Spoon | .30 |
| Preserve spoon | 1.00 |
| Jelly knife | 1.00 |
| Sugar tongs | 1.00 |

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

**Blade Watches by Mail.**

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

**No. 11.**

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch | $2.00 |
| No. 2—Men's medium size link | 1.75 |
| No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches | 2.25 |

**Presidential Cook Book.**

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

**These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.**

**Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.**

**1093—Rudolph Suit.**

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. For these al-

ways popular kilt suits the standard blue serge and flannel are the popular materials, while velveteen, corduroy, covert cloths, tweeds and heavy cotton fabrics are also used. The kilted skirt is but-toned to a waist which is plain in the back and has plaits in front like a shirt waist. This waist is usually made of linen, lawn or cambric, or of the same material as the suit.

**1973—Arcady Nightgown.**

Sizes medium and large. A high-necked nightgown or one with tight sleeves is not a comfortable garment. The "Arcady" does away with both of these difficulties. The surplice front leaves the neck open a little, and the bishop sleeves are loose and pretty, and yet end neatly in a band at the hand. There is a round yoke at the

back, to which the skirt is gathered. The gown is cut quite long and full. It can be made of nainsook, cambric or muslin, and can be trimmed with lace or embroidery. For very cold countries outing flannel, which comes in pretty plain colors now, is comfortable and healthful.

**1971—Wilkins House Dress.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Wilkins is an excellent design for plain housewear. Waist is cut to extend below the waist-line, so it cannot pull out easily when using the arms. It is plain over the shoulders, the bust full-

ness being gathered at the waist-line. There are under-arm forms and a plain French back. A two-piece sleeve is given and a fitted lining. The model for the Wilkins waist is of Scotch flannel, in blue and white. It can be buttoned down the front, or shirt studs can be used. Gingham or percale is good material for this design. A plain, new five-gored skirt is given with this waist. It should be cut to just escape the ground for practical wash goods, and is new and thoroughly up-to-date; it is cut without the exaggerated flare at the foot that is an incumbrance in the busy hours about the house, an additional trouble in making, and most difficult to launder, where wash goods are used.

**1878—Maintenon Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measurement. A very stylish French waist is the "Maintenon." It is best suited to dainty fabrics, such as chiffon, silk mull and lace. It can be beautifully developed in organdie or dotted muslin and val lace, or of cashmere or veiling. If the fitted lining is used, it can be made of thin silk or organdie. The body of this waist is plain front and back, and has one under-arm seam. The front has a full vest, and revers extend over the shoulder, narrowing to one inch in width as they reach the belt. A full soft scarf **drapes** the shoulders, passing under the

revers. The one piece sleeve is of the fashionable half length. The "Maintenon" model is of rose chiffon made over with organdie. The revers are of white lace. The full vest is accordion plaited white organdie. The revers are of white ribbon velvet. The scarf about the shoulders is of wide, flowered satin taffeta ribbon. The half sleeves are of the rose chiffon, trimmed with lace insertion and finished with a frill of white chiffon and loops of velvet **ribbon**. The high crush collar is of **the lace, with two** rows of velvet **ribbon**.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

**LUCKY FIND.**

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 9.—William Davis, of Cedarville, near here, recently purchased an old and long vacant dwelling. While repairing the house he unearthed a strong metal box containing a large number of bank notes and a nugget of gold. The bills were of various denominations, some as high as $100. Davis refuses to make known the exact amount of money he found, but says the box contained several thousands of dollars. The house was formerly occupied by Elisha McChesney, a wealthy but eccentric person, who died seventeen years ago. It is believed that he concealed the money.

## HAGUE WEDDING.

**Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry Married Amid Great Rejocing.**

The Hague, Feb. 7.—The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was carried out at 11 30 a. m. in accordance with the program.

Immediately afterwards the procession started for the church headed by fifty hussars, the bride, bridegroom and queen mother riding in a golden state carriage, drawn by eight horses. They were warmly acclaimed by the crowds assembled.

The church was reached soon after noon.

The court chaplain, Dr. Van Der Vlier, standing before the bride and bridegroom, delivered an address. His text was from the 4th Psalm: "Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us."

"The festal hour has arrived," said the pastor, "wherein the entire people has its share of delight. The prayer contained in the text embodies the essential conditions for lasting married happiness, which does not depend on external things but on the disposition of the heart. The prayer for the light of the Lord's countenance seems to suggest some darkness and it is certain clouds will show themselves at times in the conjugal heaven.

"This union which we to-day are celebrating has already demanded sacrifices. The husband has had to leave his country and people and the bride has had to leave the side of a dearly loved mother.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AND DUKE HENRY.

In the future, to be sure, the reverses of life will fail to your lot. Do not then forget the prayer of David: 'Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us.' It will be necessary for you, if you are to fulfil thoroughly the duty of marriage, to fulfil the duty of love, in your mutual relations. In that relation man is the head and woman is the heart. The Psalmist's prayer will also be your help when you have to bear your mutual burdens, for, in marriage two sinners are united, each having his and her faults. Finally, it is indispensable to the unity whereto you have been called.

"According to the command of God 'these two shall be one.' Now only love can form and preserve this tie. But if you wish this bond not to be loosened, your hearts must be filled with prayer, 'Lord, lift Thou up the light of Thy countenance upon us.'"

After the chaplain's address and after the nuptial benediction had been pronounced, the bride and bridegroom exchanged gold rings, according to the Dutch custom, and the wedding party then proceeded to the reception room, attached to the church, where the queen tenderly embraced, first, her mother and then her husband. The queen mother, too, kissed the latter. The bridegroom then kissed his bride and his own mother.

The newly wedded pair received the congratulations of their families and drove to the palace over the same route they had previously traversed.

A gala wedding breakfast followed.

**The Queen's Gown.**

The queen's wedding gown, woven of the finest silver tissue, was embroidered at the school of art needlework in Amsterdam and was afterward made up by Nicaud of Paris. It is ornamented with silver threaded seed pearls. The robe and train are lined with rich white silk. The bodice, which is plain and cut low, is trimmed with magnificent antique lace. The trails are covered with embroidery almost meeting at the waist and broadening out to the hem. The court train is two and a half yards long, the embroidery running around in light trails.

The queen's mother always wears on state occasions some shade of purple befitting her matronly figure. To-day she appeared in a gown of Paruna violet, with a long train of deeper shade. The bodice is cut low and trimmed with priceless Brussels lace, of which she has a large store, and mousseline de soie.

The gowns of the queen's trousseau are mostly pale greens, grays, blues and whites, these suiting her blonde complexion best. Her bonnets are of a severe style for a young woman, most of them being close fitting toques, instead of the broad brimmed hats worn by most girls.

For her public entering into Amsterdam her majesty has a royal robe of white velvet, with a train trimmed with ermine and a mantle lined with ermine. At one of the receptions in Amsterdam, after the honeymoon, she will wear a gown of white satin embroidered around the hem and bodice with a small tracery of orange and leaver and a court train of rich orange velvet, lined with white silk. She has an outdoor gown of delicate gray, combined with white and pale blue, scarcely showing embroidered steel and silver sequins. With this goes a large hat. She has also a soft hunting costume of dark bottle green, unornamented, and another of trimmed cloth applique. There is a walking dress of dark green, with gold threads, and another of green mignonette cloth, combined with white. The queen has four plain riding habits.

**Statue Ready.**

Windsor, Feb. 9.—The recumbent statue of the late Queen Victoria, chiseled 30 years ago, is being prepared for its place on top of the sarcophagus, by the side of the prince consort's statue.

**Constipation**

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

**Hood's Pills**

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

## It Hangs On

We are talking about your cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption, with the long sickness and life trembling in the balance.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest, and the cough drops away.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## OLD JOHN BURNS.

Have you heard the story the gossips tell
Of John Burns, of Gettysburg? No? Ah, well.
Brief is the glory that hero earns,
Briefer the story of Poor John Burns;
He was a fellow who won renown—
The only man who didn't back down
When the rebels rode through his native town;
But held his own in the fight next day,
When all his townfolk ran away.
—Bret Harte.

Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—A bill has been presented to the legislature, providing for an appropriation for the erection of a monument in this place of "Old John Burns," the hero of Gettysburg.

When the battle of Gettysburg was fought Burns was 70 years of age. As the confederates advanced on the first day of the battle, Burns shouldered his old flint-lock rifle and went to meet them. He fought till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was wounded. Soon after he fell, the federal troops

THE LATE JOHN BURNS.

were driven back, and Burns was left on the battlefield.

Gen. Doubleday, in his official report of the fight said of John Burns:

"My thanks are especially due to a citizen of Gettysburg, named John Burns, who, although over 70 years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services to Col. Wister, of the 150th Pennsylvania volunteers. Col. Wister advised him to fight in the woods, as there was more shelter there, but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open field. When the troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade."

Burns died February 4, 1872, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery here.

## G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—The Associated Press is requested to make the following announcement concerning the coming G. A. R. encampment to be held in this city:

"The Cleveland G. A. R. committee to have charge of the business arrangements of the coming encampment next September, is in process of formation. Its officers will be elected within a week. In the meantime, those who desire to communicate upon matters connected with the encampment may do so by writing to E. W. Doty, American Trust building, Cleveland. All such matters will be taken up immediately upon formation of the proper committee and communication thereon opened.

"The city of Cleveland has not the advantage of having its committee for the encampment formed a year ahead, as has been the case with every other city heretofore, but matters are shaping themselves encouragingly, so far as the proper entertainment is concerned, and it is expected that within a week local business affairs will be organized."

# VAST IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS

**Now Controlled by the Morgan Syndicate. Properties Concerned and Some of the Items Involved in the Tremendous Deal With Andrew Carnegie.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The following are the iron and steel companies now controlled by the Morgan interests:

| | Capital Stock. | Market Price per Share. |
|---|---|---|
| Carnegie Steel Company | $160,000,000 | *$1,500 |
| Federal Steel Company— | | |
| Common | 46,484,300 | 54 |
| Preferred | 53,260,900 | 82 |
| American Steel and Wire Co.— | | |
| Common | 50,000,000 | 52 |
| Preferred | 40,000,000 | 94 |
| National Tube Company— | | |
| Common | 40,000,000 | 67 |
| Preferred | 40,000,000 | 103 |
| National Steel Company— | | |
| Common | 32,000,000 | 48 |
| Preferred | 27,000,000 | 94 |
| American Tin Plate— | | |
| Common | 30,000,000 | 60 |
| Preferred | 20,000,000 | 91 |
| American Steel Hoop— | | |
| Common | 19,000,000 | 32 |
| Preferred | 14,000,000 | 77 |
| American Sheet Steel— | | |
| Common | 26,000,000 | 25 |
| Preferred | 26,000,000 | 78 |
| Republic Iron and Steel— | | |
| Common | 27,352,000 | 17 |
| Preferred | 20,852,000 | 63 |
| Shelby Steel Tube— | | |
| Common | 8,150,000 | 7 |
| Preferred | 5,000,000 | 42 |
| Total | $685,099.200 | |

*Par value Carnegie shares $1,000; others, $100.

## PROPERTIES AND PLANTS OWNED BY THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—The Carnegie company proper, whose interests have just been taken over by the Morgan syndicate, shows the following capitalization, stock issued, authorized bond issue and bonded indebtedness:

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized capital stock | $160,000,000 |
| Capital stock issued | $156,800,000 |
| Authorized bond issue | $160,000,000 |
| Bonded indebtedness—collateral trust 5 per cent. 100 year gold bonds, dated April 2, 1900, maturing April 1, 2000. Sinking fund, $800,000 per annum after April, 1915, bonds for sinking fund being subject to call at 105 and interest | $160,000,000 |

The company's properties included

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY—Edgar Thomson steel works, nine blast furnaces, four fifteen-ton Bessemer steel converters and two rail mills; Duquesne steel works, four blast furnaces, Bessemer steel plant, open hearth steel plant, twelve fifty-ton furnaces, two billet mills, angle bar mill, continuous bar mill; Carrie furnaces, two completed blast furnaces; Lucy furnaces, two completed blast furnaces; Homestead steel works, Bessemer plant, forty open-hearth furnaces, four blooming mills, four structural trains, two slabbing mills, four plate mills, one 3,000-ton and one 10,000-ton press; Howard axle works; Lower Union mills; Upper Union mills.

H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY—Owns 40,000 acres of coal lands, 20,000 acres of surface lands and 11,652 coke ovens in Westmoreland and Fayette counties; also the production of 1,600 outside ovens. Owns 2,082 railroad cars.

CARNEGIE NATURAL GAS COMPANY—Leases 98,000 acres of gas territory in Allegheny, Washington, Armstrong and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, and Wetzel and Doddridge counties, West Virginia; 130 producing wells and 2,000 miles of main and branch pipe lines.

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—Owns 39.52 miles and leases 12.61 miles of track.

PITTSBURG AND CONNEAUT DOCK COMPANY—Operates docks on Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie at Conneaut; also owns 42.6 per cent of stock of Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock Company and 25 per cent of stock of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Dock Company.

TROTTER WATER COMPANY—Pumping plant on Youghiogheny River, one and a half miles above Connellsville, Pa.

YOUGHIOGHENY NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY—Line from Broadford to Summit, Fayette county, 2.4 miles, leased to Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad.

YOUGHIOGHENY WATER COMPANY—Pumping plant at Broadford, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT WATER COMPANY—Pumping plant at Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pa.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD—Operates 203.31 miles of railroad between Conneaut, O., Erie, Pa., and North Bessemer, Pa.

OLIVER MINING COMPANY—Owns Metropolitan Iron and Land Company (Norrie, Aurora and Tilden mines, Gogebic), 89.3 per cent of stock of Lake Superior Iron Company (Mountain Iron, Mesaba), 98 per cent of stock of Security Land and Exploration Company. Estimated output of mines, 5,000,000 tons.

PITTSBURG STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Owns eleven steamships, two tugs.

PITTSBURG LIMESTONE COMPANY (limited)—Operates quarries at Tyrone and Williamsburg, Blair county, and Wick, Butler county, Pa., daily capacity 4,5000 tons.

PRODUCTS OF THE CARNEGIE COMPANY—Pig iron, coke, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, steel billets, blooms and slabs, tin plate and sheet bars, steel rails, angle bars, structural steel beams, angles, plates, forgings, axles, links and pins.

## CARNEGIE SELLS OUT.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Tribune says to-day:

**Negotiations** for the sale of Andrew Carnegie's controlling interest in the stock of the Carnegie Company, were brought to a successful conclusion on Monday, J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates being the purchasers. The terms of the transaction cannot at this time be announced, but the transaction is a colossal one, rivalling the recent change of control of the Southern Pacific, when the property passed into the hands of the Union Pacific interests. Mr. Carnegie held nearly 54 per cent of the 160,000,000 of the Carnegie Company. This stock has not been listed on any stock exchange, but $1,500 was recently paid for a $1,000 share in the Carnegie Company. Assuming that Mr. Carnegie has disposed of his holdings at par he will receive fully $85,000,000 for his interest, while at the same time he will retain his 53 or 54 per cent interest in the $160,000,000 bond issue of the Carnegie Company. The object aimed at by Mr. Morgan and the interests allied with him, when treating with Mr. Carnegie, was the assurance of an enduring peace in the steel industry of the United States and this condition is now believed to have been obtained.

New York, Feb. 12.—The arrival of Henry C. Frick in this city, yesterday, started the gossips in Wall street discussing afresh the steel trade negotiations and the prospects of bringing them to an early and satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Frick was reported to have had conferences with several persons interested in railways, iron mines and steel mills, but no positive official information could be had even on this subject.

J. P. Morgan himself when seen reiterated with some emphasis that he had nothing to say and that when he did have anything to say he could be relied upon to say it. One of the rumors growing out of the movements of the steel magnates was to the effect that the sale of the Carnegie company was not completed, but that rather a division of territory was planned on a pooling basis, and that peace negotiations between the great steel companies was what was really aimed at. Upon this subject there is no information available, save the recent statement of E. M. Gary, president of the American Steel company, who gave out a typewritten statement to the effect that J. P. Morgan & Co. are considering plans for the acquisition of some of the largest steel companies of this country.

The point of interest at the present time appears to be whether a pool or a great steel combine is intended. According to the last Wall street story, Mr. Carnegie is to take from the syndicate, which is to purchase his stock, collateral trust notes with a guarantee of certain dividends not yet agreed upon. The stock, so the rumor goes, is to be deposited and the dividends are to be left to accumulate to pay for the stock. These interests buying the Carnegie stocks are, it is claimed, also to purchase interest in certain other companies though it is not clear as yet what these companies are. It is generally believed, however, as the deal progresses, that among the number will be Federal Steel, Steel and Wire, National Tube and National Steel. According to one story the stock of these companies will be deposited with three trustees who will hold the stocks in trust as a guarantee that the terms of agreement will be lived up to, certain forfeiture clauses being provided.

It is also said that the American Bridge company will in some way enter into the new arrangement and that an agreement will be arranged with the Phoenix Bridge company, the only one out of the bridge combination as to prices for five years. An understanding will be arranged, it is reported, with the Cambria, Bethlehem, Pa., and Lackawanna Steel companies, in respect to the prices of rails.

**Adverse Legislation.**

Washington, Feb. 12.—There was some surprise when Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, introduced in the house late last evening a bill to put steel rails, billets, iron, wire, nails, car wheels, etc., upon the free list.

Although Mr. Babcock is a member of the committee on ways and means, other members of the committee say he introduced this bill without consulting any of them. They add that the committee will not report the bill to the house.

Mr. Babcock thinks differently. He believes the committee will report it and the house pass it.

Mr. Babcock says his bill was aimed at those articles manufactured by the steel trust which has just been organized. This, he said, was the most colossal industrial combination that the world has ever known. This organization was formed to prevent competition in trade and to regulate prices.

**$600 FOR $1.00.**

**A Profitable Investment.**

Jno. Blakely of W. Lebanon, Pa., reports that he got more value from $1.00 worth of Grape-Nuts food than from $600 spent in noted hospitals, trying to get well from stomach trouble. He says: "After all my experience I had to come home thinking there was no cure for me. I was so weak and nervous I could hardly walk, and for three years I hadn't a good night's rest. I was run down until I only weighed 120 pounds.

"I commenced using Grape-Nuts about a year ago and now I weigh 163 pounds and can do as good a day's work as any one. When I go to bed I sleep all night peacefully and am refreshed in the morning. I use Grape-Nuts food every day and know it is the greatest blessing that ever was sent to suffering humanity. I believe if it had not been for this food I would have been under the sod before this." There is a reason. No food in existence contains, in a concentrated form, the elements that will rebuild the nerve centers and the brain, as Grape-Nuts, and the beauty of the food is that it is perfectly cooked at the factory and by the process of manufacture is pre-digested in a natural way, therefore requires but trifling power of the stomach to digest it.

**$500.00 in Gold Free. WAR PUZZLE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | E | E | F |
| H | I | I | L |
| M | O | R | S |
| S | S | T | T |

We will give $500.00 in Gold to any person who will arrange the 16 letters printed in the square to the left into three names denoting three well-known Generals of the United States Army during the late Spanish War. Remember, we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which should take less than one hour of your time, which we will write you as soon as your answer is received. In making the three names, the letters can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. After you have found the three correct names, you will have used every letter in the sixteen exactly as many times as it appears. We make this liberal offer to people with whom we have never before done business will take an interest in whatever future offers we may make. We wish to make a friend of every reader of this paper in the United States and Canada. Try and Win. If you make the three names and send them to us at once on a postal card, who knows but what you will get the gold? Anyway, we do not want any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once write and notify you. We hope you will try, as we shall give the $500.00 away anyway. Do not delay. Write at once.
METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME CO., 20 North William Street, New York City, N. Y.

**LADIES** to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T B, 34 Monroe st. Chicago.

## YELLOW FEVER.

**Theory That It Is Propagated by Mosquitoes Like Malaria.**

Havana, Feb. 7.—An interesting paper was read before the Pan-American Medical college, by Dr. Reed, on the propagation of yellow fever by mosquitos. The specific cause of yellow fever still continues unknown, he said, but the work of the yellow fever commission at Quemados had conclusively proved, in his opinion, that the mosquito served as an intermediary in conveying the disease, the spread of which was due to this medium alone. The commission had concluded, therefore, Dr. Reed added, that the disinfection of clothing was not only unnecessary but useless, owing to the impossibility of contagion from such a source.

"The experiments demonstrated," said Dr. Reed, "that the mosquito is unable to propagate the disease until 12 days after being infected, and is only infected by biting a yellow fever patient during the first two days of the patient's illness. The same result was found by injecting the blood of a yellow fever patient into a healthy system. Blood taken after the first two days' illness does not effect the second subject.

"The length of time during which a mosquito can retain the poisonous germs has not yet been determined; but an instance came under the observation of the commission where a mosquito, after 51 days, infected a subject with a pronounced case of yellow fever. The mosquito of the yellow fever type is smaller than the mosquito of the malaria type. It is a distinct species and propagates day and night."

On the motion of Dr. Wilde, a movement has been started to induce all the American governments to send delegates to the congress called particularly for the purpose of studying yellow fever, the delegates to remain in session several months.

**To Be Prepared**

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculiar dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and sluggish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite, gives strength and energy and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weakened system.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate—Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill and partly considered bill making appropriations for support of West Point military academy. During day ship subsidy bill by vote of Senate was formally laid aside and superseded as unfinished business.

House—Continued discussion of controverted questions in connection with postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Griggs (Ga.) spoke against organizations of postal employes formed with view to forcing legislation in their interest. Mr. Moody (Mass.) discussed question of railway mail pay from standpoint of member of joint postal commission. Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) and Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) assailed appropriations for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans, and Mr. Catchings (Miss.) and Mr. Meyer (La.) defended these appropriations as necessary for expedition of southern mail.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senate—Passed the military academy appropriation bill and the war revenue reduction measure. Considered the shipping bill at a night session.

House—Debate on the postoffice appropriation bill consumed the day. It was agreed before adjournment that the debate should close Thursday at 12:30 p. m., when the votes should be taken upon the several amendments which are pending.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senate—At the session the pension appropriation bill, carrying $144,000,000, was passed after a few minutes' consideration. The ship subsidy bill was then taken up, and Messrs. McLaurin and Morgan, both Democrats, made speeches upon it. Mr. McLaurin announced his intention to support the bill, and Mr. Morgan opposed it in vigorous language. At the night session the debate consisted largely of protests by the opposition against night sessions.

House—Passed the postoffice appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senate—Ineffectual attempt was made to set a time for final vote on the shipping bill. Naval appropriation bill considered without action.

House—Passed 184 private pension bills.

Washington, Feb. 9—Senate—Had under consideration the naval appropriation bill. Practically the bill was completed when it was laid aside for the day, all the committee amendments being adopted; but as the measure was about to be placed on its passage Mr. Butler precipitated a discussion of the armor-plate question. In order to enable some others to speak upon the matter the bill was laid aside until Monday. Eulogies upon the late Representative Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsylvania concluded the session.

House—Consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill developed something of a sensation when Representative Brown of Ohio made a speech strongly condemning a colonial policy and urging that Congress should at once give assurance to the Filipinos that the purpose of the United States was to give them independence. Representative Miers (Ind.) and Dinsmore (Ark.) also spoke on the Philippines. The consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill went over at 5 o'clock, and the rest of the day was given to eulogies to the late Representatives Daly of New Jersey and Wise of Virginia.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senate—Passed the naval appropriation bill and bill for an additional judge in the northern district of Illinois. The shipping bill was then taken up, and kept before the senate during the remainder of the legislative day.

House—Disagreed with the senate substitute for the war tax reduction bill and requested a conference by a vote of 223 to 25. Considered diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

## TRAVEL TO ALASKA.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—Not less than two dozen sailing vessels will start for Nome and Bering sea in April and May. The sawmills on the Yukon have resumed operations for the season, and every town between Bennett and Dawson is building boats and steamers. Nearly 80 vessels will be engaged in the Alaska traffic during the summer, including those on the upper and lower Yukon, together with steamers sailing on regular routes from Puget Sound.

The people of Southeastern Alaska have petitioned Senator Perkins, of California, to aid them in securing a lighthouse and other means of protection for the inside route between Tacoma and Skaguay. The petition sets forth that 15,000 passengers, 200,000 tons of freight and $20,000,000 in treasure are annually transported over this route.

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# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

### A BALLAD OF TREES AND THE MASTER.

Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
For the olives they were not blind to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to Him,
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last:
'Twas on a tree they slew Him last
When out of the woods He came.

## England's New Queen.

The story is told that when Alexandra, Queen of England and Empress of India, was the bride of the Prince of Wales, her royal mother-in-law found it necessary to remind the princess that she must not help herself, and must not put on an apron to save her gowns, as it was likely that "Albert Edward would be able to buy her a new one when the old one was worn out." This excessive economy on the part of the princess was due to the Spartan simplicity of her home training. Her father, Duke Christian, who afterward became King of Denmark, had little save his expectations with which to support his family of boys and girls, as he had the temerity to marry when fifteen hundred a year was his only monetary possession. After he became heir apparent he was given a salary of forty-five hundred dollars, which permitted a better style of living, but even with this income, his daughters made their own gowns and bonnets, an occupation for

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

which Queen Alexandra has ever preserved a fondness.

The handsome Duke Christian, in his youth, was sent to England as a possible consort for the young Queen Victoria. There were even rumors that she preferred him to Prince Albert. But unfortunately, one night he took too much wine at dinner and so he received his refusal, together with a hint to return to Copenhagen. Soon after he married a distant cousin, a good and beautiful princess, who was connected with the royal family of Denmark.

In 1844 Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louise Julia was born. In her girlhood she was a famous pianist and played like an artiste, though in her later years, her deafness has interfered with this accomplishment. In 1863 she was married to her cousin, Albert Edward, and became the Princess of Wales. At that time her father, who was still a poor prince, was unable to pay for his eldest daughter's trousseau, and this was given her by the King of Danes.

It was in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, that Alexandra was married to her royal bridegroom with stately pomp and pageantry. Tennyson greeted her as "The Sea King's daughter from over the sea." An English paper said of her: "The English people know little more of her than the unconscious goodness and sweetness of her disposition, her unostentatious virtues as a Wife, a Daughter, a Sister, a Mother, and the womanly charm of her presence felt as a blessing wherever she goes, worshipped as true womanhood should be with the silent homage of the heart. Of her personal sentiments, of any special accomplishments of learning or taste, no public testimony has been given or required. The Princess of Wales is a true lady and we all believe her to be good; that is enough for us all. The royal family of Denmark is German; the English hail the Danes as their national kindred. The Scandinavian race is worthy of the highest esteem. She came to England in good time to disperse the cloud of sorrow that had hung over the court and kingdom during the sad retirement of the widowed queen into private life since the death of the Prince Consort."

From that time, Alexandra has been universally beloved and the most popular woman in all her husband's vast dominions. Not even the English radicals have ever been able to find any fault with her, and during Victoria's life, after her majesty, she was the most potent figure in England.

The new queen has ever been a lover of home life. Her children were brought up like ordinary young people, with the exception that they were less indulged in and taught to be far more industrious. Sandringham is described as being a perfect specimen of a country gentleman's home. Here the queen walks or drives about the neighborhood, visiting the cottagers and looking after their well-being. There is a technical school for the village in which many arts and crafts are taught, Alexandra having taken lessons from its teachers in some of the arts which her villagers may learn. Connected with the house is a dairy which provides the wants of the establishment whose mistress is said to be an accomplished maker of butter.

The most perfect order prevails in the home of this royal lady, and it is under her direction that this extensive housekeeping is conducted. She knows what every one of her 65 servants should do, and she sees that they perform their duties. A strict record is kept of the minutest expenses. Even the food given to her pet dogs, seventy in number, her monkeys and her doves, is accounted for to the last ounce in her faultlessly kept books.

Though Alexandra is nearer sixty than fifty years of age and has six grandchildren, she is still surprisingly youthful in appearance. She does not follow the fashions, but makes them, preserving her own individuality in that respect. If she likes a gown or wrap, she does not hesitate to wear it two seasons or more, and at Sandringham is a corps of seamstresses constantly engaged in renovating the half worn garments and bonnets of the family.

Her hair is dressed in the same manner of twenty-five years ago, and exercise, moderation and diet have preserved the suppleness and elegance of her figure. She employs, without doubt, some artifices of the toilet, but judicious care and daily massage have done much to help Dame Nature ward off wrinkles from the fair face.

England's queen is a woman whose benevolences and kindly acts are innumerable. She is gentle, unselfish and generous. She has been the best of wives to a decidedly gay and frivolous husband, but in spite of her self-abnegation, she is, in no sense of the word, a "door-mat" of a woman. She demands the respect due to the dignity of her exalted position, and when it has been necessary, she has been known to assert her will in a manner that has been powerfully felt upon several occasions.

From the time of her marriage she has lived in the glare of publicity, filling in a social sense, owing to Victoria's seclusion, the role of first lady of the nation. She has opened public and benevolent institutions, fairs, etc., by the dozen and has distributed thousands of prizes, but she has never made a speech and is not the least bit of a politician.

She is self-contained and reserved to a remarkable degree, and for 38 years of court life, she has piloted her way, unscathed through the breakers of intrigue and scandal.

She is always calm, quiet, inscrutable, in short a "grande dame," and above all, a "good woman," about whom no ill has ever truthfully been spoken.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Answering some inquiries regarding Life's Gateways, Miss Bouton's book, as to whether it is still purchasable, it may be obtained by sending $1.00 to the author, Toledo, O.

Written for The Blade.

### THE RAG DOLL.

It has one leg and half an arm,
To help it on thro' life;
With these 'twould hardly keep from harm,
If bitter was the strife.

Its head is bruised and black and blue,
Its nose is flattened out,
Its eyes are poor they'd hardly do—
Those shapeless lips can't pout.

The rivals of this lonely doll
Are lovely to behold,
Their figures are both plump and tall,
Their beauty best that's sold.

This lonely one is clad is tags,
But baby's darling doll,
Its figure, all is made of rags,
She loves it best of all.

MARIE L. BUCKMEYER.

## THE COZY CORNER

To-day is given the second of the series of Educational papers. It is replete with excellent suggestions and is written by one whose letters are always welcome in the Cozy Corner:

### THE MENTAL GROWTH OF THE CHILD.

Mrs. Laura Golden.

The mental development of the child begins as soon after birth as he commences to take notice of the different objects which surround him. At six or seven months he discloses the dawning of his sense of self by his actions; by the time he is two years old he is fully conscious of "I" and "mine."

His first teachers are, of course, his mother and his family. From them he learns to love or hate, to be generous and sympathetic, or selfish and deceitful. Children are naturally imitative and the force of example is very strong.

The first lesson a child has to learn is strict obedience, to yield his will to authority. He should be early taught to wait upon himself, and not to depend wholly upon others. Care must be taken not to check his mental development by constant reproof and criticism. He will need encouragement while learning, and wise praise is one of the necessities of life for young or old.

The apparently trifling likes, or dislikes, of young children grow into tastes, or prejudices, that may prove life-long. It is the strongest and most persistent impressions the child has which give him his individuality, and just as the force by which the impression is created makes for good or evil, is he made or marred.

The kindergarten is a most important factor in the development of the child. This system of education trains the moral and spiritual side and develops the imagination. He is taught to do right because it is right, and finds the companionship any normal child craves. His mind expands and grows by associating and playing with other children. He should be allowed to make and receive little visits, as by so doing he enlarges his horizon and learns that others have rights which he is bound to respect.

His many questions should be carefully answered so that he will understand, and the things that seem trite to his older companions are of vital interest to him. He is taught most by suggestion. These suggestions are made by conversation, songs, stories and example. The time the mother takes to amuse and instruct her little one is most profitably spent, the mind of a child being both receptive and retentive, these early impressions are generally lasting.

The mother of Robert Burns had a memory filled with old traditions, songs and ballads with which she used to entertain her children. Any one can trace the connection between her work and that of her son, who was the greatest song writer Scotland—perhaps the world—has ever known.

The knowledge accumulated by a child during the first five years forms the capital with which he has to start in life. Parents who create a soul owe the child a far greater debt than the child owes the parents. Olive Schreiner says: "Time and years can never bring the day when you can say to your child, 'Soul, what have I to do with you?' Therefore, it behooves parents to try to realize their responsibilities and to honestly strive to fulfil their obligations to their children.

### On Other Subjects.

"A. M. C.," Castile, N. Y., has a good word for the maligned catbird:

In H. M. Vance's article, in your issue of January 10, the writer makes an accusation against catbirds and jays, which is, I believe, very unjust.

When a child, I held the idea, and I fear that many adults entertain the same, that the catbird was a feathered nuisance. The jay I have always supposed to be a harmless forest bird. An essay on the catbird, found in the old Analytical Reader at school, convinced me of my error regarding them, and I have since learned to know and love their kind.

Catbirds are about the size of the oriole, slate colored, slim and graceful. Both male and female have a cry similar to that of a cat, and I think that is the only note given by the female, but the male is a most beautiful singer. Somewhere he has been styled the northern mocking bird. Beside his, the oriole's song sounds commonplace and our robin's cheery whistle like a plough-boy's song compared to a prima donna's trills.

Our dooryard contains many trees, where orioles, robins, blue-birds, etc., nest annually. Among these for at least four consecutive seasons, the same pair of catbirds have nested in a tree not three rods from our door. The male makes the whole air melodious, and any one listening to his beautiful, liquid notes would scorn the idea of his "extermination." He is an inimitable mimic and with his own various trills, will jumble those of the other birds in a most amusing medley.

If they are such bird-orgres, why is it that so many others are permitted to rear their young ones in the adjoining orchards, yes, in the corner of the piazza, close to the catbirds' nest, year after year, unmolested, except by prowling cats or striped squirrels?

These latter are very destructive to bird life; I have often seen them come from the woods to the nests purposely to eat the eggs. Look rather to them as the source of the decrease of our forest birds than to that social, attractive songster, the catbird.

"Margery" asks the meaning of the term "Household Economics" and the correct pronunciation of the last word. Webster gives the pronunciation as E-conomics, although it is frequently pronounced by lecturers on the subject as if spelled "Ek"onomics. The meaning of the term is the science of household affairs, or of domestic management.

"Addie M."—As you are tall and slender, you can wear becomingly a gown of rough cloth with the seams strapped with a smooth-faced material of the same color. These strappings should be cut on an exact bias and the edges not turned in, but stitched as closely to the edge as possible.

Dark red is one of the most popular colors this season, and would undoubtedly be becoming to you, but if you can afford but one new dress, it would be better to have it of black or some dark shade of blue.

"Nell Gwynne."—All face cloth should be sponged before making up, otherwise it will spot and shrink. It will not, however, have the same high finish after sponging. All tailor-made skirts have a separate lining. Flounces on such skirts are made much wider in the back than in the front, and are trimmed with braid, machine stitching or some similar decoration.

"Bride."—In making underwear, the muslin should be shrunk and ironed very smoothly before cutting. In the answers given a few weeks ago, it was mentioned that for corset covers, waists and most articles lawn was the most effective though for skirts and larger pieces a fine muslin could be used. Lace and embroidery are generally used for trimming.

Members of the Household are requested to abstain for a few weeks from sending letters requiring a personal answer to Miss Bouton, as she will be absent from her post and in Southern California during that time. General letters will receive their usual attention.

## IN AND ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Though early to mention the subject of house-cleaning, there are many good housekeepers who take this time to renovate the worn furniture and carpets, and plan for the coming spring work, and some suggestions may not be amiss. Where the paint of a room looks dingy, it can be brightened wonderfully by rubbing it with crude oil and going over it afterwards with a flannel cloth. Such treatment will remove every trace of dirt without injuring the most delicate colors.

All antique furniture is treated in this way by dealers, and it gives the soft, rich look to the wood that is desirable. If a more decided gloss is needed, use a mixture of olive oil and alcohol to which a small quantity of varnish is added.

It is a question with you whether the old carpet can be made to do service another year, and if not, how you shall afford the new one? Have the old carpet made into as large a rug as possible, and treat the floor as follows:

First, remove all grease, varnish or any other spots from it by going over it with lye, followed by a wash of cold water, then by one of vinegar; this will make your floor as clean and white as possible. Next, if your floor is made of unmatched flooring (as is frequently the case in old houses) with wide cracks in it, make a paste of old newspapers by soaking till soft. With this fill all cracks packing them as tightly as possible, smooth the paper level with the adjacent boards and when dry it will form a level, hard surface which can be painted as easily as the boards themselves.

On this foundation apply a stain, followed by two or more coats of a filler, till all roughness is removed from the grain of the wood. When this is dry, sandpaper the floor and finish with wax, or shellac.

This is the process when a very nice floor is desired. For a plainer one, which will be mostly covered with rugs, the filler and wax finish can be omitted, simply staining and giving it a coat of floor paint containing a little varnish. Such a floor rubbed once a week with crude oil and polished with a flannel cloth, will soon acquire a very fine, glossy appearance that cannot fail to please. Permanganate of potash makes a very good stain. The strength can be reduced to make any desired shade.

For door draperies do not allow the dealer, or your dearest friend, to persuade you to purchase those of mixed colors. They will not harmonize with anything, and will give a harlequin effect to any room where they are used. Choose those of denim, mercerized goods, armures, or whatever your taste and means will allow, but have them plain and in harmony with the body color of the wall paper, even though they be of different shade.

Any of the above named materials are suitable for draperies, and can be purchased in every color and shade at reasonable prices. They are very wide and cost from six to fourteen dollars a pair.

Paper hangings for walls come in light and very pretty patterns this season. Stripes are best used in rooms with low ceilings, and in flats, all rooms which open on a wall should have as bright and light colors as possible, to overcome the dullness of such rooms. In hanging paper the sides should be carried up to meet the picture molding, just at the angle of the ceiling, or else the ceiling paper should be brought down fully sixteen inches to the molding.

Many ingenious devices are resorted to by women to supply the place of carpets. Denims used as a covering for the entire floor, or simply as a border, looks very well, but do not last long in a room that is much used. In a New England spare chamber I once saw a very unique carpet, which the lady of the house had "thought up," to use her own expression. She had sewn widths of strong, unbleached "factory" together, and fastened it down very smoothly and firmly to the floor, placing under it a worn-out rag carpet. Upon the factory she had pasted wall paper like that used on the ceiling of the room, and had finished it with a coat of varnish.

Strange as it may seem, this carpet had been in use for several years and showed but little signs of wear.

Some time ago the readers of the Cozy Corner were told how to use rag carpets that had outlived their usefulness, by giving them a coat of floor paint. Another correspondent writes that a cheap grade of oilcloth laid wrong side up and painted, will wear well and give better satisfaction than a painted floor.

### THREE GOOD RECIPES.

A "Constant Reader" asks for a recipe for cod fish balls "that are balls, not flat, soggy cakes." Here is one that has always given satisfaction. If it is not what she wants, a "Constant Reader" is invited to call again:

FISH BALLS.

Boil the potatoes and let the fish simmer for half an hour on the back of the range. Mash the potatoes and chop the fish very fine, and to one cupful of potato add one-half cupful of fish, one beaten egg, a tiny bit of pepper, and salt if needed. Beat with a fork till light and creamy and shape into balls. Roll in fine bread crumbs, dip in an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of milk, roll again in crumbs, place in a wire basket, and fry till brown, in deep, hot fat. Drain on brown paper for a minute and serve hot.

Another appetizing dish for luncheon is:

FISH LOAF.

Make a white sauce of one pint of milk, thickened, when boiling, with one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk, two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of minced onion and a very little chopped parsley. When smooth and creamy, stir into this a cupful of minced or shredded fish. Cut the top from a baker's loaf, remove most of the crumb, butter the shell and fill with the creamed fish. Cover the top with crumbs and grated cheese and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve hot, with more of the cream sauce, if you like.

In Good Housekeeping for January is given Miss Farmer's recipe for doughnuts, which, besides having a national reputation for excellence, is unlike any other recipe ever published, combining, as it does, cream of tartar, and sour milk. We give the recipe that The Blade cooks may test the unusual combination:

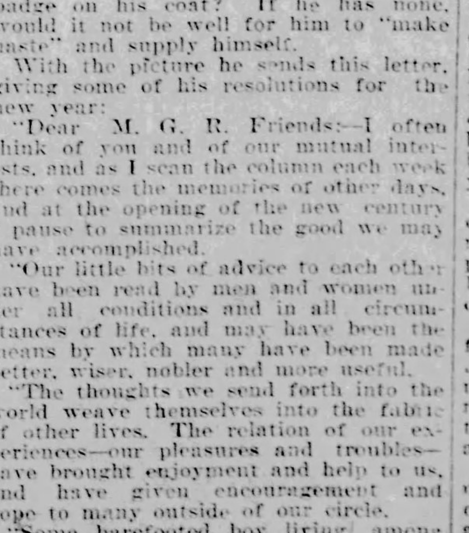
Put into a bowl two teacupfuls of flour, three-fourths of a teaspoonful each of soda, cream of tartar and salt. Into this rub gently with the fingers one-fourth spoonful of butter, add one well beaten egg, and one-half cupful of sour milk. This will make a soft dough which is rolled and patted to one-fourth of an inch in thickness and cut in rings. These are fried in very hot, deep fat, turning them as soon as they rise, and when brown on both sides, removed from the fat with a fork passed through the rings.

This is just half of the recipe, except that a small egg is used in place of dividing a large one.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Acting upon the suggestion that more photographs should appear in the M. G. R. column, "Make Haste," sends his, which appears to-day. We are all very glad to know how this old time member looks, but how is it that we see no badge on his coat? If he has none, would it not be well for him to "make haste" and supply himself.



"MAKE HASTE."

With the picture he sends this letter, giving some of his resolutions for the new year:

"Dear M. G. R. Friends:—I often think of you and of our mutual interests, and as I scan the column each week there comes the memories of other days, and at the opening of the new century I pause to summarize the good we may have accomplished.

"Our little bits of advice to each other have been read by men and women under all conditions and in all circumstances of life, and may have been the means by which many have been made better, wiser, nobler and more useful.

"The thoughts we send forth into the world weave themselves into the fabric of other lives. The relation of our experiences—our pleasures and troubles—have brought enjoyment and help to us, and have given encouragement and hope to many outside of our circle.

"Some barefooted boy living among the mountains, whose only library may be The Weekly Blade, finds inspiration in our letters to emulate the examples of Lincoln, Cooper or Stooksbury, and in time he may become a leader in all of earth's greatest interests.

"Do you think this impossible? By no means. Not only is it possible, but it is very probable, for an influence can not be measured, and a little cause often produce a great effect. 'A match may set aflame the universe,' and the little rain drops will eventually destroy the rock of Gibraltar.

"You and I, dear friends, have a mission, which fulfilled, means a successful life, and the duty nearest at hand should be the one first performed. May we more and more realize the great importance of living pure lives, of standing firmly on the side of right and progress, and by our example prove that we shall do nothing to stop the march of enlightenment and Christian education.

"I know not what course others may take, but as for me, I have decided fully to raise the standard of my work, to increase the number of accepted opportunities for good, and to deepen my interest in the welfare of others. How many will do likewise?

"With the best wishes and kindest remembrance for all, I will bid you good-bye."

"Brown Eyes" also sent a photograph which shows him to be the good man his letters would indicate, but the Chaperone regrets to say it was too small to be reproduced for your pleasure. Here is the letter that accompanied it:

Dear M. G. R.'s: After an absence of several months I return, and after making my bow to Miss Prudence, Gypsy, Bitter Sweet, Sunflower Kid, Bon Ami and others present, I will tell you something of myself.

I was born in the central part of Missouri, transplanted to Ohio soil at the age of twelve years, where I have lived and advocated the principles of the Toledo Blade ever since.

With the wish that success may crown its efforts in every department, I will retire until another time.

"Hornett," an old friend from Iowa, comes in this morning. He will receive the sympathy of all in the cause of his absence:

Dear M. G. R.'s: I feel almost like a stranger because of my long absence, but think I shall be excused when I tell Miss Prudence that it was caused by the illness and death of my mother.

We are now beginning a new year and a new century, let us try to make the influence of our society tell for good, more than ever. We can do it if we will realize the influence our letters carry and endeavor to make them such that each one will bring a smile to the face of the Chaperone, for she will not smile on any that are not good, or at least are the best we can do.

The signature to the following letter certainly brought a smile of pleasure to Miss Prudence's face, as it is one she has missed for a long time and she is very glad to welcome "Marie," who was one of the earlier members of the Merry-Go-Round:

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R. Friends:—With the new century and the new year I come to greet you once more, and as I glance through my window at the outside world, it brings to my mind a quotation from Longfellow, called "Snowflakes."

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow,
Descends the snow.

It seems such a pity that the beautiful white mantle of the earth should so soon be trampled under foot and its purity lost.

I have just returned from a very pleasant and profitable trip (by way of the book route) across the Pacific ocean, through Japan, Australia and a part of the Celestial kingdom, a journey that under some circumstances might be rather unpleasant just now, but as I traveled it was perfectly safe. Edward A. Rand is the author of the book to which I refer, and he has written in such a simple, every-day style and given such profuse illustrations that one can easily imagine themselves as participating in a real journey.

One of the lessons taught in this book is the entering in of grown people to the pleasures of younger ones: sharing their joys and sympathizing with their sorrows, thereby gaining an influence over them, which, if used for good, would increase the per cent. of better men and women in the future. And, in turn, the older people would be benefited, would retain their youthful impulses and feel more like living their allotted number of years.

"Beth" sends the following, taken from the February Cosmopolitan, for "the instruction and comfort of the Merry-Go-Rounds:"

A CHALLENGE.

By George S. Hellman.

Think you to shatter these high rocks,
O sea,
That thus you strike in wrath?
The firm crag rising o'er you fearlessly
A truer splendor hath.

Think you to shatter man's high hopes,
O Fate,
That thus you deal forth pain?
Know that alone the dauntless are the great.
Strike, if you will, again!

There are many and many around you
Who follow wherever you go;
If you thought that they walked in the shadow,
Your lamp would shine brighter, I know.

### SCOLDING.

Of all forms of human effort and execution scolding is the most useless. When a parrot, a chipmunk, a squirrel or blue-jay scolds he is ludicrous. For people to scold is ludicrous, too, but with a difference, and assuredly the difference is on the unfavorable side.

"I am going to give Emily a good scolding when she comes home." I heard Emily's big sister say the other day when Emily was late returning from school. And I wondered why sensible girls think themselves entitled to set up in the scolding industry. It never did and never will do any one any good. It has done much harm. Besides, scolding grows to be a habit. We have all suffered because of the shortcomings of some one else, receiving tremendous tirades over what we had no hand in, because we happened to be present when the scolding habit was yielded to by one of its victims.

Scolding is easy. It takes neither power of brain nor heart to scold. It does not even make any great draft upon the physical being. Any fishwife alive can be a grand success at scolding. Why compete with her?

Scolding should be compelled to perish from the earth. The tongue, the voice, the eye, the face, all should be trained not to scold; yes, and the pen, for of all things a scolding pen is the worst. And the habit once formed with the pen is apt never to be entirely shaken off.

None of the small offenses which do so much to embitter life is greater than this one of scolding. Every one, small and great, abhors and condemns the verbal gymnastics of the embittered tongue. It is strange how tenaciously the habit clings to a world of people, not one of whom has for it a word of excuse. Why does any intelligent human being allow himself or herself to scold?—Woman's Home Companion.

## What They Used To Do:

### No. 3—THE FALL OF PRIDE.

For several days after the ammonia episode, Alice and Lou were models of propriety. They realized that it was only by good fortune that Katie had escaped serious consequences, and they showered her with favors in their efforts to atone for their wrong-doing. But it was not in their natures to live without excitement, and after due consideration, they decided that private theatricals would be a vent for their pent-up spirits. An amateur charity performance, in which one of Alice's young lady sisters had played a star part, fired them with stellar ambition. In a burst of generosity, they told Katie that her barn might be the scene of their triumph. This concession she accepted as a great honor and viewed the would-be actresses with round eyes of admiration. Already they felt the dignity of their approaching distinction. They were inclined to be haughty and imperious, regarding with disdain their less talented friends who had no idea of the geniuses with whom they were associating.

The first step was to put the theater in order. The hayloft was to be the home of the drama. The barn was empty except for the usual overflow of discarded house furnishings, and in this flotsam and jetsam, the girls found their stage properties. The "audience room" was given a thorough sweeping. Old chairs, boxes and boards, anything and everything that could serve for a seat were arranged in proper position. The upper floor was a little difficult to reach, but a step ladder was nothing to young peole who were able to climb like squirrels. It took days of preparation to make the premises ready, and at the last moment it was discovered that there was no dressing room for the actors. In the part of the loft reserved for the stage, was a hay-shoot built like a perpendicular tunnel. A careful inspection revealed the fact that slats had been nailed across one of its walls, forming a makeshift stairway. The difficulty was soon brought to a solution. The stalls below would permit of the necessary seclusion, and the players could make their exits and entrances through the connecting passage. This question, satisfactorily adjusted, the important matter of costumes next occupied their attention. Alice and Lou brought from their homes a mixed collection of garments. Katie, emulating their example, fearlessly rifled boxes and closets of whatever she thought would be needed. There was no respect shown for ownership or for value. Anything was selected which happened to appeal to their fancy. In the barn the heap of clothing grew steadily higher and higher. Silks, laces and furs were impartially mingled, and the manger held a choice collection of bonnets and hats that inspired their collectors with the idea of entering the business of millinery.

The eventful day dawned propitiously. "The stars" had longed for an evening performance, but a parental veto had been placed on this project, so they contented themselves with a matinee presentation. Their girl acquaintances came from far and near at the hour stated by the invitations. Boys were excluded. They were too inclined to make merry at the expense of their entertainers. Lou stood at the lower entrance receiving the pins which represented the price of admission, and at the same time holding herself in readiness to give timid visitors a "boost" up the ladder when assistance seemed to be indispensable. Alice bustled about the upper regions, seating the guests with a pompous air of importance, frequently calling directions down the hay-shoot to assistants who existed only in their imagination. Katie was not expected to participate actively in the proceedings. It was her duty to stand about looking pleasant and to play the part of super to the leading ladies of the occasion.

Soon the onlookers were assembled, and after some time of waiting, they grew tired of delay and demanded amusement. Here was a problem the girls had omitted to consider. The stage, costumes, and theater, each and all were provided; the audience was eager for the entertainment, but this part of the function they had entirely forgotten. When the oversight was rudely brought to Alice's attention, she disappeared down the hay-shoot, overlooking in her haste the means of descent, sliding down to the bottom like a ball shot from a cannon, and landing on top of the bonnets with a reckless disregard for their future. Lou was there, arrayed in a suit of her brother's clothing, her disguise topped off with a fine, burnt-cork mustache and a cavalier hat with a sweeping feather.

"What are we going to act?" Alice demanded nervously, after reaching the ground.

Lou looked at her blankly.

"Can't you sing something while I think up a play?" she questioned, and then added, "It will be something about robbers, and I'm going to steal Katie."

Alice immediately arose to the suggestion, and in her mind's eye she at once became a great prima donna.

"What shall I sing?" she inquired, with lofty condescension.

Lou drew an artistic upward twirl to the end of her mustache, and while critically examining the effect, answered carelessly, "Oh, warble 'Bidalia.'"

Alice sounded a few notes to try her voice, and then proceeded to hastily attire herself in appropriate habiliments. As comedy was to be her role, she donned an old-fashioned hoop-skirt of that style once known as a tilter. Over this she assumed a full gown of gaily flowered muslin. Its "basque," with bell sleeves and long shoulder seams, was hurriedly pinned around the upper part of her small body, whose slenderness was lost in the folds of the much too large bodice. A poke bonnet chosen from their store, extinguished her face, and then the song-bird was equipped for her laurels. At this point of her career, she faced another dilemma. Her voluminous hoop could not be crowded into the tunnel, and after many trials, accompanied with much smothered laughter, she gave up the attempt and was compelled to make an inglorious debut by means of the public ladder. Her appearance was greeted with hilarious applauding. Bowing to the right and left, she stumbled over her long skirts until that portion of the floor set apart for the stage was adorned with her quaint, little figure. Alice had a sweet voice and a true ear for music, so the story of Bidalia Jane McCann was listened to with pleased attention. Blithely she chirped how:

BLITHELY SHE CHIRPED HOW—

"There was no girl so sweet as her,
No girl so neat as her—"

mincing about the stage with a grand sweep of her hoop, and ending with an elaborate courtesy, the tale of the elegant Miss McCann.

It was a successful beginning. Alice, flushed with her triumph, bowed her acknowledgments again and again, finally giving for an encore, Brian O'Lynn. This is the romance of that wise Irish gentleman:

"Oh, Brian O'Lynn had no pants for to wear,
So he buyed him a sheep's skin to make him a pair;
With the woolly side out, and the skinny side in,
'Sure, they'll be nice and cool,' says Brian O'Lynn.

"Oh, Brian O'Lynn had no watch for to wear,
So he buyed him a turnip and scooped it out fair,
He put a cricket clean under the skin,
'Sure they'll think it's the ticking,' says Brian O'Lynn."

Her brogue was perfection, and she brought down the house. Her head was a little turned with success, and the diva concluded to move her listeners to tears with the touching ballad of Under the Daisies. She began to sing with infinite pathos:

"I've just been learning the lesson of life,
The sad, sad lesson of loving—"

when she was interrupted by angry tones floating up from the green-room: "You stop learning that lesson and come down here. You are not the whole show!"

Lou had grown somewhat jealous of her comrade's distinction, and wanted an opportunity to display her own talents. Her remark acted like a wet blanket on the singer's enthusiasm. She turned to descend by the hay-shoot passage, forgetting in her confusion the increase of her circumference.

Pride must have a fall and Alice's was brought down severely. The hoop caught at the top of the opening, holding its wearer suspended 'twixt earth and heaven. Try as she would, she could not escape from her awkward position, and hung there, looking like a huge pen-wiper in her circle of skirts, with her top-heavy bonnet set in the center like a mammoth button.

The girls looking on, laughed and clapped with youth's heartlessness. Lou, hearing the commotion, came rushing to seek its reason. Her arrival was the signal for another outburst of merriment. She was a disreputable looking young person. Her broad brimmed hat had slipped to one side in a most rakish manner, and the heavy lines of her cork mustache gave her a villainous expression. She was so small, and her make-up so extremely exaggerated, that even the dignity of her bearing could not overcome the absurd combination.

"I don't think you are a bit funny, Alice," she said to the imprisoned songstress.

The latter remained discreetly silent. She was held in such a way that her back was turned to the world, and she felt her humiliation keenly. Lou finally recognized the embarrassment of her situation, and her heart melted with pity.

"I s'pose you'd let her stick there till she starved to death," she cried indignantly, pointing the finger of scorn at the mirth convulsed gathering.

"You can go home," she shouted, "go on, every one of you, the theatre is over!" and she advanced upon them, so threateningly, that one and all fled before the wrath of this diminutive avenger.

During all of this time, Alice had preserved an offended silence. Now and then an upheaval of her wide-spreading draperies betrayed the fact that her lower limbs were in motion. She had found a support for her feet, so she was not made uncomfortable, but her pride suffered intensely and she resented Lou's interference. The latter, contrite and humble, gently offered her assistance, and she and Katie together, soon gave the prisoner her freedom.

It was a dreary ending to one of hope's brightest pictures. They had counted on gaining a wide niche in the temple of fame, but jealousy and a malicious hoop-skirt had blighted their fond aspirations.

It is weary work clearing away the wreckage of pleasure. Sadly they prepared to dismantle the scene of their great disappointment. Silently they gathered together their varied and many belongings. Silently they divested themselves of their theatrical trappings, and when all was in order, they closed the barn door behind them, shutting into the darkness the last of their dramatic ambitions.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLE

For November.
ILLI NOIS.

For January.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born near Elbing in 1725, and was a German nobleman, who became an officer in the Royal American regiment. He sacrificed his prospects in the British army to join the cause of the Americans, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, receiving a commission as lieutenant colonel, from Congress in 1779. A town in Germany still retains his name, though the castle there, that was formerly the home of his ancestors, is used as a barrack for soldiers. He died in New Orleans, May 14, 1803.

ILLI NOIS.

2.—"PIECE" PUZZLE.

Take the following number of letters, and arrange a sentence often used in "fore-ordination" arguments:

M-1, A-4, N-2, Y-1, R-2, E-5, C-2, L-2, D-1, B-1, U-1, T-1, F-1, W-1, H-1, O-1, S-1.

CALLY GRAFF.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Farmer Jones took a certain number of bushels of wheat on a debt, and on measuring his cubical bin in which he wishes to store it, finds that its capacity must be increased 347 and 39-56 bushels in order to contain it, which was done by enlarging each side 2 feet and 4 inches. How many bushels did he receive?

W. P. E.

4.—DIAMOND SQUARE.

X X X X X X X
X . . X . . X
X . X X X . X
X X X X X X X
X . X X X . X
X . . X . . X
X X X X X X X

1.—Pertaining to the different parts of a body.
2.—Three consonants.
3.—Cons.-numerical-vowel.
4.—Thoroughfares.
5.—Cons.-a devotee-Cons.
6.—Three vowels.
7.—To purify by suffering.

ALICE BOYD.

5.—QUERY.

What ancient European country still in existence, never possessed a bit of ground 40 miles from the sea?

A. FAUL.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"And soon or late, to all who sow,
A time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at least in heaven."

OLD DAN TUCKER.

### Answers to Puzzles of January 24.

1.—The Rothschild's business firm.
2.—"So shines a good deed in a naughty world."
3.—The ratio of the price of the cow to that of an ox, would be as 3 to 4.
4.—Words forming diamond: A, old, alien, den, N. Inner square: old, lie, den.
5.—The Corn-snake is a non-venomous reptile common in the southern United States, and is sometimes 5 feet long. It is quite tame, and lives upon rats, mice, and other small animals.
6.—Colton wrote:
"If strict justice be not the rudder of all our other virtues, the faster we sail, the farther we shall find ourselves from that haven where we should be."

### Chat.

Banner puzzler for January, W. P. E.; second honor, Illi Nois, third place, Old Dan Tucker.

Correct solutions were received this week from W. T. Oregon, and Indiana.

Indiana, you are very welcome to the Cadeny, and it is hoped you will come "early and often."

W. T. Oregon asks if any one can give a rule for forming the square of numerals, given in a recent column. He described his way of doing it, which is certainly ingenious, and as he claims, original.

W. P. E. says "I feel lost on receipt of Blade minus O. W. C."

Marley Cranford sends a corrected solution of a problem given some time ago. Thanks for new work Mr. C.

In regard to arithmetical problems, there is so much discussion over nearly every one that appears, that the Schoolmistress wishes to state, that hereafter, only those problems that are accompanied by a full and explicit solution will be used.

In this way, if a dispute arises, she can refer to the author's solution as final, and any pupils not satisfied with this decision, can put themselves into direct communication with the author by sending a postal to this office for the address.

Please remember in asking for, or sending solutions, that space is limited and valuable; that fractions and algebraic signs, even those for sq. rt. and the ordinary operations of arithmetic, are not easily set up, and must be written out in full.

The Schoolmistress is in receipt of several good suggestions as to the improvement of the Column. If she had two or three columns of The Blade at her disposal, she would gladly avail herself of them all, but since "it is as it is," she will have to go on doing the best she can in her own humble way, and hopes the senders of the suggestions will accept her sincere thanks, and apologies for not using them.

# CARRANZA ARRESTED

## For Furnishing Filipino Rebels With Supplies and Arms.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Carrie Nation, the champion Kansas hatchet swinger and bottle smasher, has sent her challenge to Chicago liquor dealers. A week ago she declared she could not come to this city "until Kansas was free." Yesterday, however, word came to indicate she had changed her mind. Ten days she has given the saloon proprietors to close their doors and to destroy all "vile intoxicants." Failure to comply with the peremptory order will bring down upon Chicago, according to the jointly signed ultimatum which is herewith presented, "the operating committee," now moving eastward to destroy the "ungodly properties."

The formal notice of warning found its way to all the well-known cafes, saloons, restaurants and hotels. Proprietors thereof opened their mail early in the morning and read the threat of the Hatchet Home Protectors, and "by order Carrie Nation, supreme president." They observed that they were to be allowed to continue operations and to dispense viands with foodstuffs until the 15th of the month of February. After that—Carrie Nation.

In the hours which followed the receipt of the hatchet home proclamation liquor dealers thought the matter over. Toward evening they were ready to say: "Let her come."

In the meantime most of them had consulted their attorneys and discovered that the law of the state of Illinois is somewhat different from that of Kansas and Iowa; that Mayor Harrison had vouchsafed protection to the saloon keeper and hotel alike, and that the members of the police force did not take kindly to Carrie Nation anyway. Having reached a composed state of mind the men who had been warned reasoned over the matter and discussed methods and schemes for flank movements and strategy when she and her stalwarts should march into the city.

William Bender, proprietor of the Edelweiss saloon, who received one of the cards, sent it to Postoffice Inspector James Stuart, with a request that official cognizance be taken of the matter. Postoffice Inspector Stuart declared there was no doubt that the matter contained on the card was a violation of the postal rules, and he asserted that the persons who had sent the cards would be prosecuted if they are apprehended.

Some of the dealers tried to coax themselves into thinking that the note business was all a joke, but they couldn't quite succeed. "Give the crank spirit an inch," they said to each other, "and it will take an ell. We know what she has done and is doing out West, and, goodness knows, there are enough women like her in Chicago who would pick up a stove poker and fall in line. Of course, she would be arrested and locked up, but for all we know it might be after she has thrown our whisky and cut glass into the street."

Manila, Feb. 9.—Since the arrest of Theodore Carranza and D. Carman, charged with furnishing supplies to aid the insurgents, evidence has been rapidly developing tending to show that not the Carman company alone, but many business men in Manila have relations with the insurgents. The secret service to-day brought from Pagsanjan three natives, Cosme, Almonte and Llamos, members of Gen. Cailles insurgent company in that district. The papers found on them were so personally incriminating that they were led to divulge damaging information concerning Carman and others not arrested. Cosme acknowledged he was Carman's partner in insurgent trading. Llamos has become distinguished by his oratory among the Filipinos.

The police learned that Fabella, expresidente and ally of Carman in his Laguna De Bay dealings, has $10,000 in insurgent money, deposited in the Spanish Filipino bank at Manila. The officers confiscated this money. Manager Bilbas, of the bank, who had loaned Carman considerable money without security, is under suspicion.

New batches of incriminating evidence were received by the provost marshal yesterday.

Manila, Feb. 8.—The authorities have attached the bank account of Mr. D. M. Carman, partner of Theodore Carranza, the wealthy Spanish merchant, who is under arrest charged with furnishing supplies and aid to the insurgents. They are taking steps to prevent Mr. Carman from disposing of his property until the question of his relations with the insurgents has been settled.

### YOUTSEY SENTENCED.

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 6.—Henry E. Youtsey, convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, was yesterday given a sentence of life imprisonment by Judge Cantrill and was today taken to Frankfort penitentiary. Youtsey was pale and weak when he stood up to receive the sentence of the court. His wife sat near by and heard the stern sentence of the law consigning her husband to the penitentiary for life, but bore up under the ordeal bravely.

"Mr. Youtsey, stand up," said the judge.

Briefly, Judge Cantrill outlined the progress of the case.

"Now," continued the judge, "have you any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?"

Youtsey shifted his position slightly, cleared his throat, and in a low, but audible tone, spoke these words:

"I have nothing to say except that I am innocent and that my conviction was accomplished only by base and infamous subornation of perjury."

Then he quietly sat down. For a moment no one spoke.

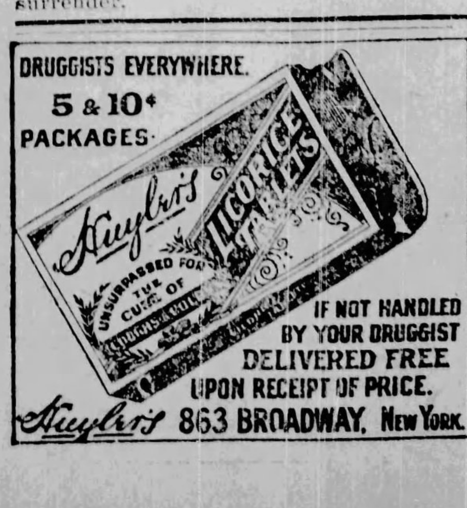
"That was a subject which you should have addressed to the jury which convicted you," answered the judge. "It is the judgment of this court that you be removed by the sheriff of Scott county to the penitentiary at Frankfort and there be confined at hard labor for the period of your natural life."

### THE CREEK TRIALS.

Muskogee, I. T., Feb. 7.—Crazy Snake and seventeen light horsemen have secured counsel to defend them in the coming trial. They have asked that trial be given at once and say that they can furnish any amount of bail. It developed here to-day that several wealthy citizens have offered to go bail and to furnish money for trial. They will be prosecuted on charges of conspiracy and it is expected that the trials will be called soon, as the United States court is now in session.

### Appeal for Peace.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The Post to-day publishes a passionate appeal from Piet DeWet, chairman of the peace commission, to his brother, Christian, to surrender.

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# GEN. SHAW DEAD.

## Former Grand Army Commander Passed Away Sunday.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Representative Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the Riggs House. A physician summoned immediately after the discovery of the body pronounced death due to apoplexy, probably about 2 o'clock in the morning. Col. Shaw had returned about 1:30 o'clock from a banquet at the Ebbitt house in honor of his successor, Gen. Leo Rassieur, and before he left the banquet hall had responded eloquently to a toast and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The body was discovered lying face downwards on the floor. The features were slightly bruised, showing he had fallen suddenly and heavily. After his return to the hotel Col. Shaw asked for hot water, complaining of indigestion. The water was brought to him and that was the last seen of him alive.

His private secretary, Mr. Charles E. Glynn, of Oswego, N. Y., had an appointment with him for 10 o'clock yesterday morning and when Col. Shaw did not appear one of the bell boys climbed to the transom and saw the body in the position stated. The condition of the room showed that the end had come quickly and without pain. The dead body was removed to an undertaking establishment to await the arrival of an

HON. ALBERT D. SHAW.

only son, Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw. Two daughters, one living in Watertown and another in Brooklyn, were notified. Col Shaw was 59 years of age and a veteran of the civil war. He was a widower, his wife dying just one year ago Saturday. He was the picture of health, of commanding stature, strongly built with square shoulders and erect figure, which with white hair and mustache, made him a conspicuous figure in the house. An active worker during his incumbency of the commander-in-chief's office he frequently came to Washington and took a hand in urging legislation for the old soldiers before the committees of congress. Col. Shaw was born in Lyme, N. Y., December 27, 1841.

# HONORS TO LINCOLN

## Splendid Meeting in New York Addressed by Henry Watterson.

New York, Feb. 12.—Carnegie Hall was filled last night with people who had assembled to commemorate the ninety-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the proceeds of the meeting to go for the benefit of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Mark Twain presided. Seated with him on either side of a bust of Lincoln, were Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Prof. Charles Roberts, Major John T. Brooke, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. Henry Watterson, Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. James O. Beirne.

The program was begun with selections by the Fifth United States artillery regiment band, and the People's Choral Union. Prayer was offered by General Howard. Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) read a letter of regret from President McKinley.

After singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the chorus, Col. Henry Watterson spoke upon "Abraham Lincoln."

### FIRE AT BAKU.

Baku, Russian Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 6.—A fire broke out yesterday in the magazines of the Caspian and Black Sea company which contained 6,000,000 poods of petroleum. The conflagration resulted in a great loss of life and widespread damage.

The flames spread to other depots, having a capacity of 12,000,000 poods of naphtha, which spread out like a stream of lava, inundating and setting fire to the dwellings of the workmen, which were totally destroyed. Many persons perished. Twenty charred bodies have been found, and upwards of fifty people are terribly burned. Four hundred families lost everything they possessed.

The magazines are still burning and neighboring reservoirs are in great danger. A general panic prevails.

It is believed the conflagration was started by a discharged employe for the purpose of revenge, and it is further reported that the naphtha reservoirs had been previously filled with water which, in overflowing, carried the flaming fluid over the town, involving all the houses as far as Police street. The stream of fire was several yards high. Numbers of people were seen attempting to escape, while burning like torches. The total number of victims is not ascertainable at present.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—Official advices from the governor of Baku, the scene of the recent naphtha fires, says that the total loss of life was seventeen, and the loss of property will not exceed 1,200,000 roubles.

### NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

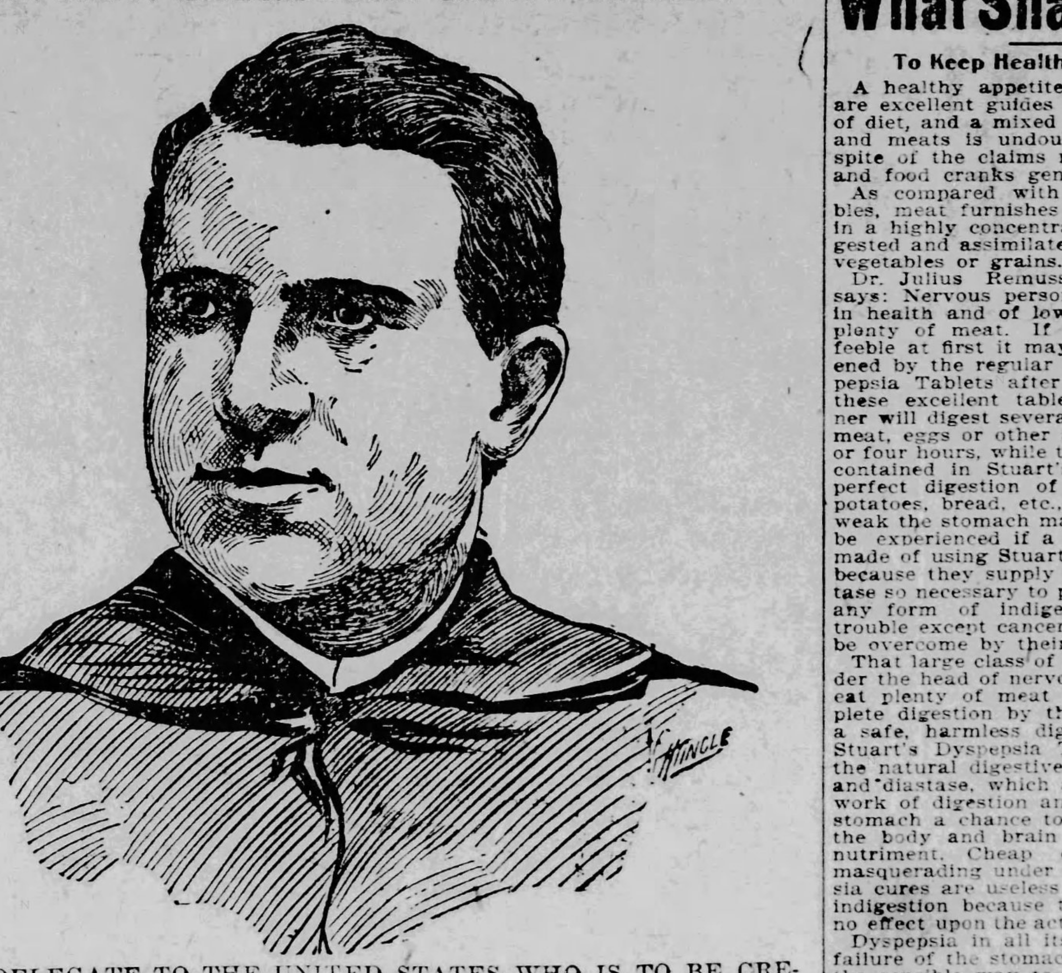
New York, Feb. 8.—A special from Washington to the World says:

A new system of wireless telegraphy has been developed by the weather bureau. "It is a success," says Willis S. Moore, chief of the Bureau,. "We have been experimenting for a year at Cobb's Island, in the Potomac river, 70 miles below Washington.

"We have completed an apparatus that we expect will enable us to signal ships 500 miles or more out at sea. We shall soon send out ships equipped with receiving instruments. We have just completed a station at Roanoke, N. C., and will soon have stations at Hatteras and Cape Henry.

"We have succeeded in telegraphing perfectly with our wireless system for 60 miles over a rough country around Washington. That, I believe, is fully equal to the best transmission that has ever been accomplished by the Marconi method. Our system is quite distinct from his and is being developed along our own lines.

# RT. REV. SEBASTIAN MARTINELLI.



PAPAL DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES WHO IS TO BE CREATED A CARDINAL.

New York, Feb. 6.—Most Rev. Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, will be created a cardinal by the consistory which meets in March, according to a cable dispatch from Rome to the Brooklyn Eagle. This is stated as an absolute fact. Monsignor Martinelli has already been informed of his promotion and he is preparing to leave for Rome. This is not a great surprise to him, as he received an intimation of it last December, though there was no confirmation. Monsignor Martinelli will go to Rome to receive the red hat from the Pope as soon as the official notification of his apointment reaches America and a successor as papal delegate is announced.

The news that Monsignor Martinelli is to leave America will be received with deep regret by the Catholic church in this country. Since 1896 he has filled the office of papal delegate to the intense satisfaction of the bishops and archbishops of the church here, and though his incumbency has been quiet and has attracted little attention the monsignor has done a great deal of valuable work. When in December it was rumored that he might be raised to the purple expressions of regret came from all parts of America. It was plainly shown then that the delegate's departure would be lamented here, even though it would mean his elevation to the cardinalate.

Archbishop Martinelli's rise to the cardinalate has long been expected. In fact, when he was sent to this country as papal delegate it was generally believed that he would not serve longer than four years before he would be made a cardinal.

# 5,000 FILIPINOS

## Join the Federal Party in Marinduque--Will End Insurrection There.

Manila, Feb. 6.—A representative of the Federal party who has returned here after organizing branches in the Island of Marinduque, brought rolls containing 5,000 signatures of membership. He says this will result in the termination of the insurrection in Marinduque. The new camp of Gen. Trias, commanding the insurgents in the southern district, which was occupied by 250 men, with 130 rifles, under Col. Gomez, was captured and destroyed Sunday, by the Forty-sixth regiment. A number of houses, large barracks and quantities of supplies were destroyed. The occupants escaped, except one man, who was killed, and two men who were wounded.

The enemy's losses in the department of Visayas, for January, deaths, captures and surrenders, are 54 officers, 560 men and 240 stands of arms.

The editors of three of the dozen Spanish papers in Manila are liable to be deported to the Island of Guam. Salas, the editor of the Diario, whose paper was suspended Friday last by the provost marshal, has been kept in custody since then. He shows no indication of penitence. His paper has twice before been suppressed and he only resumed publication a few months ago. Provost General Bell said to-day that the true reason for Salas' action was that he was on the verge of financial dissolution and, after having been warned, he published denunciations of the Federal party's peace efforts, on purpose to be suppressed and then pose as a martyr. Two Sapinsh papers which are ostentatiously sympathetic with Salas' course, are being closely watched for sedition.

Buencamino is endeavoring by letters and circulars to spread his ideas in the provinces.

### TAYABAS PACIFIED.

Manila, Feb. 9.—Tayabas, the first southern province pacified, will probably be the fourth in which a provincial government will be established. Col. Gardner, of the 30th regiment, which is at Manila on its way home from Tayabas, will be governor of the province. The United States commission desires Col. Gardner to accept and Gen. MacArthur has intimated that the colonel might be released for that purpose.

When the commission is on its way southward it is likely to touch at Lucena and establish the Tayabas government.

Commissioner Ide is completing the draft of the civil law code. It abolishes all distinction in the law of equity. The court practice will be modelled somewhat on the New Zealand plan. All suits will be begun by a complaint and defendants will be required to answer. The various forms of commencement of law suits in the United States will be dispensed with. There will be no jury trials; but Commissoiner Wright, who is preparing the criminal code, is arranging so that a judge or justice will summon advisers in criminal trials, at his discretion. There has been a vast amount of criticism of the native judges of the Manila first instance courts. The new code will recreate the courts and the commission will appoint new judges. These, unquestionably, will be Americans.

### MANILA HARBOR.

Manila, Feb. 11.—Bids will be advertised in a few days for harbor improvements at Manila, for which $1,000,000 of insular funds has been appropriated. The improvements will consist chiefly in an extension of the breakwater, which the Spaniards had nearly completed, and dredging inside to a depth of 30 feet. Major Craighill is in charge of the work planned. Ultimately government wharves will eliminate the use of canoes between the shore and the distant anchorages of ships.

The American forces have captured since September, 18 cannon, 1,800 rifles, thousands of bolos and 90,000 cartridges. Besides this, 700 rifles have surrendered.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HEISKELL'S SOAP
makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.
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531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me."—Mrs. G. E. Spangler, 2215 Madison St., Philadelphia.*


# TOPEKA RISES UP.

## Three Thousand Citizens Insist Saloons Must Close Up.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 11.—Three thousand male citizens of Topeka, in mass meeting here yesterday, decided that the numerous joints of the city must close their places. They issued an ultimatum giving the jointists until Friday next at 12 o'clock noon to quit business. If this shall not be done, warning was given that a thousand armed men would invade the joints and remove them by force. Yesterday's action is the result of the crusade started in Topeka less than ten days ago by Mrs. Carrie Nation.

The meeting was a remarkable one in every respect. It was called by a committee of the Law Enforcement League and was attended by nearly all the prominent business men of the city. A feeling of intense earnestness pervaded the meeting. Conservative men, who have heretofore advocated moderation in the dealings with the lawless element, insisted, in unmistakable terms, that the time had come when patience had ceased to be a virtue, and that the people of Topeka should take the law in their own hands.

The ultimatum, which was adopted by a rising vote, follows:

"To those immediately engaged in the illicit business, whether wholesale or retail:—We have to say that the long controversy of the public with you must now come to an end. You have openly and persistently defied our laws; you have made yourselves the agents of even greater criminals outside of the state, who have supported you in your unlawful traffic; you have gathered about you a criminal element that is a perpetual menace to the safety of the community, and have maintained places that engender and encourage all vices; you have introduced the most corrupting and demoralizing factors and influences into our local politics, and for years you have scorned all appeals and warnings that have been presented to you by the virtue-loving people of the community.

"Now, we feel that the time has come when we must speak to you peremptorily. We cease now to endeavor to persuade—we command. You must stop this lawless and iniquitous business, and stop it at once, and we hereby notify you that we must have unquestionable evidence, absolutely satisfactory to the committee of public order, which we today constitute, that all your illicit goods, together with all the associated fixtures and furnishings of the places where your unlawful business has been carried on, shall have been removed and shipped from the city before 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, February 15, 1901. Upon the strict and literal observance of this demand we shall insist; and if it shall be disregarded we shall take whatever measures are necessary for its rigid enforcement.

"If a long-outraged public shall be compelled to resort to the fundamental right of self-vindication against criminals and their abettors, the grave consequences which may result from such a return, must rest with the defiers and nullifiers of our laws and the obstructors of our governmental machinery.

"The jointists, the men who rent property to jointists and the men who have violated their oaths in tolerating crime—these are the disturbers of the peace, and now the affronted and wronged public, which is sovereign, has both the right and the duty to see that its will and judgment shall be respected."

The ultimatum was written by a committee of which Robert Stone, a leading business man, was chairman.

There were a number of addresses, in which Mrs. Nation came in for her full share of credit.

F. P. Lindsay said there had been a slumbering volcano of public indignation against the liquor sellers in Topeka for several weeks, and that it remained for "old Mother Nation to come along and touch off the crater with her hatchet."

Dr. J. T. MacFarland said that Providence had a faculty of doing things in an unconstitutional way. Some of his greatest surprises came at times when they were least looked for. Cromwell, Luther, Wesley and John Brown had dared to brave the ire of public sentiment and had accomplished good for humanity, and now in this later day Mrs. Nation had done that same thing, with the result that the joints in Kansas, and especially in Topeka, would have to go.

Chief of Police Stahl made an address. He said the law could be enforced if the entire police machinery of the city would work in unison with him. The audience, amid many cheers, adopted a resolution demanding that the city council, at its next meeting, confirm the renomination of Mr. Stahl for chief of police.

Twelve hundred men signed their names to cards, pledging themselves to be ready at a moment's notice to join the army which has been recruited to stamp out the joints when the time set by the ultimatum expires.

There seems to be no question that the next few days in Topeka will see interesting developments, possibly bloodshed.

# What Shall We Eat

## To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

## Boer Activity Still Continues--More British Troops Sent.

London, Feb. 11.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief in South Africa:

"Pretoria, Feb. 9.—The columns working eastward occupied Ermelo February 6, with slight opposition. A large force of Boers, estimated at 7,000, under Louis Botha retired eastward. About 800 wagons with families passed through Ermelo on the way to Amsterdam, and very large quantities of stock are being driven east.

"A peace delegate under sentence of death and other Boer prisoners were taken away by the Boers. All the reports show that the Boers are exceedingly bitter. Fifty Boers surrendered.

"Louis Botha with 2,000 men attacked Gen. Smith-Durrien at Orange Camp, Bothwell, at 3 a. m. February 6. He was repulsed after severe fighting. Gen. Randsmeyor was severely wounded, two field cornets were killed, 20 of the Boer dead were left in our hands and many severely wounded. Our casualties were 24 killed and 53 wounded.

"Our movement to the east is reported to have thoroughly upset all the enemy's calculations and created a regular panic in the district.

"Christian DeWet appears to be crossing the line south of Jagersfontein road to the west this morning, having failed to effect a crossing by the drifts east of Bothulie.

"In Cape Colony Calvania has been occupied by Col. DeLisle, who entered February 6, the enemy retiring toward Kenhardt, Col. Haig is driving the Midland commandoes northward past Aberdeen."

### Kitchener Needs Them.

New York, Feb. 11.—A telegram to the Tribune from London says: The dispatch which was issued yesterday by the war office goes a long way to prove that the big reinforcement of 50,000 mounted men now under orders for the Cape, is really essential to the fulfillment of Kitchener's task. An engagement in which the attacking force numbers 2,000 Boers and which results in at least 24 men being killed, cannot be considered a mere guerilla action. Nobody nowadays affects to believe that the South African campaign is virtually over, and it is quite evident a general surrender of the Boer forces is not likely to take place for some time to come. Louis Botha failed in his attack on Smith-Dorrien's camp, but although he suffered severely, he appears to have inflicted sufficient loss on the British forces to prevent the repulse being turned into a serious defeat. The Boers everywhere seem to be displaying increased activity, and peace proposals are not likely to meet with a cordial reception as long as the present bitter feeling between the Boers and the Britons in South Africa lasts. In view of this unsatisfactory state of affairs the pronouncement on the subject by the king in his speech to parliament is awaited by the country with the greatest interest.

Meanwhile nothing would delight Englishmen so much as to hear that DeWet's persistent attempts to gain a footing in Cape Colony had at last ended in his capture. Already irresponsibile people are beginning to advise the military authorities what they should do with him, and one influential newspaper suggests, in the event of his being caught alive, that he should be tried for murder.

### MRS. MAYBRICK.

London, Feb. 11.—The officials of the home office say there is no foundation whatever for the report that Mrs. Florence Maybrick has been pardoned.

An official of the United States embassy said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It did not need the home office denial to prove the absolute baselessness of the

FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

Maybrick story. We would be the first to be notified of any such action, or proposed action, by the British government. Not a single fact has arisen to give the slightest justification for the story or to make the release of Mrs. Maybrick more probable than heretofore."

# DEATH PENALTY

## Demanded by the Ministers Upon Twelve High Chinese Officials.

Pekin, Feb. 6.—The ministers definitely decided, at a meeting held last night, to demand the imposition of the death penalty upon all twelve of the Chinese officials named in the list submitted, including those who are dead, on account of the moral effect upon the Chinese.

The sentence on the living must be inflicted, except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, which the emperor may commute to banishment to Turkestan.

As had been arranged, at the meeting of the foreign ministers and Chinese plenipotentiaries, yesterday, the entire proceedings were conducted orally, no writings being presented to the Chinese. A formal indictment against the twelve officials whose punishment had been demanded by the powers was read, however, though Kank Yi and Li Ping Heng are dead. The officials whose punishment has been demanded are:

Prince Chuang, commander-in-chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for promises of rewards of fifty taels for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the troubles into which he dragged the Chinese government, who was appointed president of the tsung li yamen, after giving advice to the Chinese government; who was responsible for the edicts against foreigners issued between June 30 and August 16, and was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces, especially Shan Si, who ordered the troops to attack the legations in opposition to the advice of high mandarins, who were looking to a cessation of hostilities; who secured the execution of members of the tsung li yamen who were favorable to foreigners; who is the recognized author of the ultimatum of June 19, directing the diplomatic corps to leave Pekin within 24 hours, and who ordered, before the expiration of this delay, firing upon all foreigners found upon the streets of the capital, and who was practically the author of the assassination of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister.

Duke Lan, vice president of the police, who was accessory to the giving of orders for the capture of foreigners and was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying Nien, who was criminal accomplice of Prince Chuang and Duke Lan in their machinations.

Kang Yi, one of the instigators and counsellors of the Boxers, who always protected them and was most hostile to any understanding looking to the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the foreigners; who was sent at the commencement of June to meet the Boxers and endeavor to deter them from entering the city, but, who, on the contrary, encouraged them to follow the work of destruction, and who signed with Prince Tuan and Ying Nien their principal notices and prepared the plan for the expulsion and annihilation of foreigners in the provinces of the empire.

Chaos Su Kiam, a member of the grand council and also minister of justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners and mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege for having tried to stop the attack against the legations and who tendered the Boxers every encouragement.

Yu Hsien, who re-organized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in the Shansi province and assassinated, with his own hands, foreigners and missionaries, and who was noted for cruelty, which stained with blood the whole country over which he was governor.

General Tung Fuh Siang, who, with Prince Tuan, carried out in Pekin the plans against the foreigners and who commanded the attacks on the legations and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as loyal and patriotic men and who led the government to use them with the object of extermination of foreigners.

Hsu Tung, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who praised the Boxers of whom he was an accomplice, who used all his influence with high persons in the empire, being tutor to the heir apparent.

Hsu Cheng Yu, who has the same responsibility.

Kih Siu, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners and the minister at the rites of service of the Boxers.

The ministers then announced that these persons all deserved death. When this question is settled the foreign plenipotentiaries will have to indicate who, to their knowledge, committed crimes in the provinces, punishment for which will have to be inflicted.

They will also present to the Chinese, in order to prevent misunderstanding, the text of the edict referred to in article ten of the collective note, before its publication.

### AWAITING REPLY.

Pekin, Feb. 8.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have telegraphed to the court the demands of the ministers, and are awaiting a reply. From remarks made by both Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, it is evident that they think the court will carefully consider the conditions proposed. It has been strongly intimated to the Chinese by more than one of the foreign ministers that China must agree to the conditions and accept the unpleasant consequences. It is pointed out that the powers are not animated by vindictive motives. Had they been, they would have insisted upon the decapitation of both Prince Tuan and Duke Lan.

### MISSIONARY AMENT.

Pekin, Feb. 6.—Rev. W. S. Ament, one of the missionaries of the American board of foreign missions, recently arrested by French and German troops near Tung Chow and charged with endeavoring to extort money from the Chinese vilagers, has not yet been released. The French troops are holding him for investigation, asserting that he obtained money from between thirty and forty villagers where Christians had been killed, on the ground that the money was indemnity payable to the families of the killed.

Pekin, Feb. 9.—The Rev. W. S. Ament, of the American board of foreign missions, who asserts that he was arrested by the French and Germans the other day at Chouchon, writes that, while he has been released, $600 of his money, which was confiscated when he was arrested, has not been returned. He demands that the French shall be forced to explain their conduct toward him. He makes the remarkable suggestion that he will be satisfied if the Jesuit priests, who are missionaries like himself, are forced to leave the town. He denounces these priests as wicked and treacherous. It is not likely that any further official steps will be taken in the case.

### NAVY BUILDING.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The semi-official Berliner Post to-day compares German with American naval activity. It asserts that Germany is building seven battleships, three large cruisers and seven small cruisers, together with one gunboat, or a total of eighteen warships, as compared with 39 in process of construction in the United States. It points out also that the new constructions in the United States for 1901 will amount to 140,000,000 marks, as against 77,000,000 marks for Germany.


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# THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

## New Combination in Dinner Sets.

### American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White .......... $3.25
Decorated .......... 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White .......... $3.80
Decorated .......... 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White .......... $5.50
Decorated .......... 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

### How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

### General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.


# DECLARED THAT KRUGER IS RAPIDLY FAILING

This portrait, from a photograph taken recently in France, shows that the ex-president of the Transvaal has aged wonderfully in the past few years.

New York, Feb. 9.—In a dispatch from The Hague, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

"While Mr. Kruger has gone to Utrecht for treatment by an eminent specialist for his eyes, his general health is not good, and he is showing increasing signs of feebleness. His heart action, as the physicians attending him here have admitted, is weak and gives warning that he cannot live long. His popularity in Holland cannot be doubted. He is ranked with the famous heroes of Dutch history. Large blocks of Transvaal railway stock are held by investors here, but these interests do not account

This remark is heard not only in hotels, for the pro-Boer feeling. It is genuine race enthusiasm for what is considered a righteous cause. The Dutch, for the first time in their recent history, have taken a strong partisan interest in a foreign war which does not directly concern them. The feeling against England is intense, although great pains have been taken to avoid giving offense and to respect neutral obligations. There has been a marked subsidence of the anti-German prejudice in consequence of this anti-English feeling, and the prince consort, if he identifies himself with Dutch interests, may become in time as popular as Prince Albert was in England."

### THE CORONATION.

London, Feb. 9.—Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will occur as early as September. But, probably, the year of court mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not occurring until February or later, in 1902.

The curious fact of the king's birthday coinciding with Lord Mayor's Day, November 9, may cause an alteration in the date of one or the other of these celebrations in the immediate future.

King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event of course, is the opening of parliament February 14, which, next to the coronation is likely to be the most brilliant spectacle of his reign. Peeresses and others are clamoring for places in the house of lords, whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. Whenever the king has previously appeared in the upper house it was as an attentive auditor of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he has consistently, but futilely, supported.

Among the other functions which are shortly to be performed by the king is the reception of a local address from the corporations of three capitals of the United Kingdom which will be presented at Buckingham Palace. Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for the inmates hope the king will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart.

By giving up the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £1,000 a week, though he now receives what is estimated to be £1,000 a day.

Queen Victoria has not been dead a fortnight, yet advertisements are appearing in the papers advising the public to guard themselves against possible loss by insuring against the death of the king. It is said the insurance companies are rapidly approaching the limit of the risk they will accept on King Edward's life.

### Violence at Valencia.

Valencia, Feb. 11.—Deputy Ibanez headed the demonstration here yesterday when the prefect's carriage was stoned. The mob threw petroleum on the monastery of Camilles, but the gendarmes succeeded in preventing a conflagration. The disorder continued all day. The seminary and several convents were stoned. A procession of the rosary did not leave the church, owing to the threatening attitude of the crowd.

### Population of Vienna.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—The Austrian census bureau shows the present population of Vienna to be 1,645,947, or an increase of 297,710 over the census taken ten years ago.

### Milan Dead.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Former King Milan, of Servia, is dead.

# WILCOX'S ANSWER.

## Hawaiian Delegate Says He Is Loyal Now to Uncle Sam.

Washington, Feb. 9.—At the afternoon session of the house committee on elections, yesterday, Representative Robinson presented the following answer of Hawaiian Delegate Wilcox to charges contained in the letters submitted that he (Wilcox) is a native Hawaiian; that he shared with the native people then, loyalty to the former Queen Liliuokalani during her reign, and was not in sympathy with the reigning power, immediately succeeding her reign.

That after the annexation of Hawaii he did not understand fully the institutions or the feelings of the United States, but all doubts were dispelled when congress gave to the people of Hawaii a splendid system of organic laws.

That in common with the people, he, at all times, with genuine patriotism, supported the United States and its institutions, and is now and has been a loyal supporter of the constitution, laws and government of the United States. He admits that on January 31, 1899, and on March 8, 1899, he wrote letters appearing in the petition. That said letters were of a personal and confidential nature and sent to whom he supposed was a friend and who he thought would not betray his confidence. He further says that said letters were written by him under an entire misconception of the real attitude of the government of the United States toward the people of the Hawaiian islands. That under the laws of the United States at a fair and free election he was elected as a delegate from Hawaii and no reason exists or has existed disqualifying him. Three additional letters written by Mr. Wilcox were submitted and he made the same answer to them. These letters were written in 1899, and criticize the American course in the Philippines.

Mr. Gear, the prosecutor, then contended that the election of Wilcox was irregular and void, as the requirements of the United States statutes were not complied with. On being cross-questioned, Mr. Gear said he had made speeches in Hawaii favoring the election of a delegate, Mr. Parker, the opponent of Mr. Wilcox, and in these speeches he had not questioned the right of Hawaii to have a delegate. Mr. Gear stated that in Wilcox's campaign speeches he had said he would restore Queen Liliuokalani. When the witness said Wilcox had "eternally damned the Americans," the delegate muttered "lie" but was restrained by his counsel. After Mr. Gear had presented his evidence, he made an extensive argument arraigning the delegate.

During the argument Mr. Jann interjected the statement that certain letters, written by eminent public men, came as near treason as those of Wilcox, referring to the Filipinos.

Mr. Robinson made a brief closing argument in behalf of Wilcox, severely criticizing those who had betrayed the confidence of private letters and had made them the basis of these charges. A brief on the law points will be submitted next Tuesday.

## BROWN'S SPEECH.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Before resuming consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to-day the house disposed of considerable routine business, passing the bills authorizing the Glassport Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river, and also authorizing the construction of a bridge across Little river, near Big Lake, Ark.

When the diplomatic and consular bill was taken up Mr. Miers (Ind.), was recognized for a speech on Cuba and the Philippines. He severely criticised the policy which "denied to the insular government those blessings under the constitution which had been held out to them." Mr. Miers also dealt with the growing power of concentrated wealth and the domination of trusts.

Mr. Brown (Ohio), followed in a speech urging that congress should now give definite assurance to the Filipinos as to the purposes of this government. He advocated the speedy adoption of a resolution declaring that "It is the purpose of the United States in retaining possession of the Philippine Islands, to aid their inhabitants when they submit to the authority of the United States in establishing a capable and stable free government, and when this purpose shall be fully accomplished the United States, under such reservation and conditions as shall be wise and just, will relinquish sovereignty in those islands."

The reading of Mr. Brown's resolution caused something of a sensation, coming from the Republican side, and the Democratic members broke into long continued applause. Mr. Brown urged that in all fairness this assurance should be given to the Filipinos without further delay. It might be the plan even now in mind, and what was most essential was that the assurance be given immediately and definitely to the Filipinos. He characterized the idea of breaking the pledge given to Cuba as the "climax of greed and as a doctrine of free booters and pirates."

## TILLMAN'S OATH.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The passage, at the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate, of a bill granting a pension of $5 a month to Stacy H. Cogswell, Co. F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer infantry, induced Mr. Tillman (S. C.) to make some forceful comments upon the House in not taking action upon a bill providing a pension for a Mexican war veteran who had resided in South Carolina during the civil war and naturally had been in sympathy with the Confederacy. The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the House invalid pension committee was delaying final action upon it, Mr. Tillman urged. He said that there was such sectional animosity in the House committee that members refused to permit action upon the bill for the benefit of this old Mexican veteran.

"Is the war over or is it not?" demanded Mr. Tillman, with vehemence. "Let us find out whether it is or not.

"I swear by the Almighty God that I will not let another pension bill pass this Senate until this old man gets justice!"

## CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The following message of congratulation was sent to Queen Wilhelmina by the President, on the occasion of her marriage:

"Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, Sgravenhage.

"I pray your majesty to accept the sincere congratulations I offer for myself and my countrymen upon the auspicious occasion of your majesty's marriage.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Following is the queen's reply:

"President of the United States, Washington.

"I offer your excellency and the people of the United States my most sincere thanks for the warm congratulations offered me upon the occasion of my marriage. I appreciate your good wishes very highly. WILHELMINA."

## WIDOWS' PEDSIONS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The pension of the widow of General Lawton was today reported by the House committee on persions at $50 per month, a reduction from $100 per month fixed by the Senate. The reduction was due to the rule of the committee to report no bill above $50 per month. Other bills reported pension the widow of Rear Admiral Colhoon at $40, of Brigadier General Hayes at $30, and the widow of the late paymaster general, Stanton, of the army, at $30.

# HAZING REPORT.

## Congressional Committee Makes Severe Report. Bill to End Practice.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The report of the special congressional committee which investigated the hazing of Cadet Booz and the general subject of hazing at West Point to-day was submitted to the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee, Representative Dick, together with a bill making stringent regulations against hazing, fighting and all brutal practices.

The report is an exhaustive review of the practice of hazing in all its form, and while moderate in tone is nevertheless a stinging arraignment of the many alleged brutal practices enumerated. It specifies more than one hundred distinct methods of annoying and harrassing fourth-class men, and describes them in detail. One of the "funny formations" described is that practiced on Philip Sheridan, jr., who was compelled to ride a broomstick "in mockery of his illustrious father's achievement at Winchester." The report states that a system of fighting has grown up which is shocking in its character.

The fights are described, and the committee states that the West Point is more vicious than the Queensbury code.

The committee held that fighting is the worst form of hazing. The report says that such fighting as that at West Point is a felony according to the statutes in many of the states, and the time has come when Congress must decide whether fights, which are high crimes elsewhere, shall continue at West Point.

The committee finds that Cadets McAth Breth and Burton were hazed into convulsions, others were hazed until they fainted, while others were hazed until they were sick.

The hazing of Cadets Booz and Breth are elaborately treated, but the committee does not attribute their deaths directly to hazing. The report adds:

"But while we cannot fix upon hazing the responsibility for these two deaths, the possibility that it hastened them and the blot it throws on the otherwise fair and glorious fame of the academy; its conflict with proper training and discipline, and unfitness in this new century, urges the adoption of reasonable, yet we believe effective, measures for its eradication and the promotion of discipline at the academy."

The bill submitted contains eleven sections against hazing, and provides means for its detection and punishment. Dismissal is provided for taking part in a fight or a challenge, directly or indirectly, or for any form annoying, harrassing, or bracing of cadets. Cadets dismissed are made ineligible to appointment to the army, navy or marine corps. Provision is made for courts of inquiry, courts-martial, closer association between officers and cadets and other means for effectually stopping the practice of hazing.

## NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Hale today submitted to the senate a number of communications from the secretary of the navy concerning naval affairs. One of these is a list showing the names of vessels purchased for the navy during the war with Spain, together with the prices paid, and also a list of such vessels which have been sold, together with the prices received for them. The latter includes the following. Niagara, $200,000, sold for $75,000; Badger, $367,000, sold for $135,000; Resolute, $475,000, sold for $260,000; Vulcan, $350,000, sold for $175,750; Cassius, $160,094, sold for the purchase price; Scipio, $85,769, sold for $80,125; Hector, $200,000, sold for $65,150.

Another of the documents was a statement showing the disposition of officers of the navy. It shows that of the 1,782 officers, 1,013 were at sea on the first of January last. The one admiral (Dewey) was on shore duty, as also were thirteen of the eighteen rear admirals. The third document presented was a statement of the need of the navy for additional line officers below the grade of lieutenant commander, compiled from recommendations of the secretary and the chief of the bureau of navigation.

The contention is made in the last document that many of the existing vessels are inadequately officered, and that 900 officers will be required for new vessels now ordered and for old vessels in reserve.

In view of these needs, the recommendation is made that the naval appropriation bill be amended so as to authorize the appointment of two cadets by each senator and representative in congress, and for the appointment of ten cadets at large.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The senate committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably the nomination of Major General Nelson A. Miles to be lieutenant general, and also the three nominations to the office of major general under the new army reorganization bill. All the nominations to be brigadiers also were favorably acted upon, except those of Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Fred D. Grant and Gen. J. Franklin Bell. These three were held up in order to permit further investigation.

It is said that in the committee there was no agreement to the action taken. The feeling which prevailed was that Generals Wood, Bell and Grant had not seen sufficient military service to entitle them to promotion over many older and experienced officers. While it was stated that the action of the committee was not final, there was an impression that the confirmation of the other nominations should be made first.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the senate the nominations of James H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadier generals of volunteers, to be brigadier generals in the regular army.

## TWO INDIAN DECISIONS.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The United States supreme court to-day decided two cases involving the question of the responsibility of an entire tribe of Indians for depredations committed by organized bands composed of members of such tribes, holding in such cases there is no liability. One of these cases was that of Montoya, and involved responsibility for the operations of Victoria's band of Apaches, and the other that of Connor's involving the depredations of Dull Knife's band of Cheyennes, both occurring fifteen or twenty years ago, the first in New Mexico and the others in Kansas and Nebraska. The opinion was handed down by Justice Brown, and held that as the bands in both cases were strong enough to break away from their respective tribes and to defy the United States government as they did, the tribes as a whole could not in equity be held responsible for their misdeeds.

## WU'S LETTER.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The incident growing out of Minister Wu's criticism of Gen. Otis in his letter to the Society of the Genesee probably is closed satisfactorily. Minister Wu has disavowed to the state department any intention of criticizing the government of the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Wu believed the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines to have originated with Gen. Otis and not with the war department or any other branch of the government, and in speaking of his (Gen. Otis) having been ill-advised, it is understood there was in Mr. Wu's mind the idea that some local representations in the Philippines had operated upon his mind to induce him to exclude the Chinese.

# TEN NEW REGIMENTS

## That Will Soon Be in the Service of Uncle Sam.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Orders were prepared at the war department yesterday for the organization, assembling and equipment of the ten additional regiments authorized by the army reorganization law. According to these orders the new cavalry and infantry regiments will be designated and located as follows:

11th Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Myer, Va.

12th Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

13th Cavalry—Headquarters, Fort Meade, S. D.

14th Cavalry—Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco.

26th Infantry—Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

27th Infantry—Headquarters, Plattsburg barracks, New York.

28th Infantry—Headquarters, Vancouver barracks, Washington.

29th Infantry—Headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

30th Infantry—Headquarters, Fort Logan, Colorado.

The first battalions of the 26th and 27th infantry have been already organized at San Francisco and will be sent to Manila on the Sheridan, which sails on the 16th inst.

As the other regiments are organized, equipped and drilled they will be forwarded by battalions to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

The designations of the new regiments is in continuation of the numerical system of the existing army. The field and regimental officers for each of the new regiments have been chosen, and will be officially announced in a few days. There may be a slight delay in the assignment of the commanding officers in view of the failure of the senate to act upon the nominations sent in early last week.

Similar arrangements are being made for the immediate organization of the batteries of light artillery provided for under the new law.

## INSULAR CASES.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Solicitor General Richards, in behalf of the government, to-day filed in the United States Supreme Court a supplemental brief in the insular cases, reviewing some of the points raised by opposing counsel which had not hitherto been covered by the government. One of the questions discussed is that as to when a treaty takes effect.

Mr. Carlisle insisted that the transfer of sovereignty, under the decisions of this court, takes place in the case of conquered territory at the date of the conquest and in the case of territory ceded after purchase at the date of the treaty.

Replying, Mr. Richards says while it is true a treaty is considered binding from date of its signature, a different rule prevails where the treaty operates on individual rights. He concludes: "As the individual citizen, on whose rights or property it operates, has no means of knowing anything of it while before the Senate, it would be wrong in principle to hold him bound by it, as the law of the land, until it was ratified and proclaimed. And to construe the law so as to make the ratification of the treaty relate back to its signing thereby divesting title already vested, would be manifestly unjust, and cannot be sanctioned."

## SPANISH CLAIMS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The conference of the senate and house to-day reached an agreement upon the bill providing a means for settling the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, as provided for by the Paris treaty of peace. The house conferees recede from their amendment requiring the court of claims to pass upon such claims and accept the senate provision for a commission. The membership of the committee is, however, increased from three to five. A provision was inserted making the decisions of the commission final, but giving it authority to grant a rehearing under certain circumstances and also to ask the opinion of the United States supreme court on points of law. The commissioners are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate and the bill requires that they shall be "learned in the law." The headquarters of the commission will be in Washington, but it is empowered to send a commissioner abroad to take testimony.

## SPOONER AMENDMENT.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate committee on the Philippines to-day authorized Senator Lodge to report the Spooner amendment, introduced Friday concerning the government of the Philippine islands, as an amendment to the army appropriation bill. One slight verbal amendment was made. As the amendment was introduced it provided that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands shall be vested in such persons as shall be named by the President, etc. The word "judicial" was stricken out because it was the opinion of the committee that all judicial functions are embraced in the civil administration. The Democrats on the committee made no opposition to the reporting of the amendment. The provision will next be considered by the committee on military affairs.

## NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Major General Nelson A. Miles, to be lieutenant general.

Brigadier General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; Colonel Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth cavalry, U. S. A. (major general, U. S. V.); Brigadier General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. (major general, U. S. V.), to be major generals.

The President also sent to the senate the nominations of James H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadier generals of volunteers, to be brigadier generals in the regular army.

## QUESTION OF COMMAND.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Root says that the military appointments just made do not necessarily involve any change of commands in the Philippines, and that there is no purpose of relieving General MacArthur of the supreme command of that division in the immediate future. Generals Wade and Ludlow, who were recently ordered to the Philippines, will relieve Generals Young and Bates, who have served in that country for over two years.

## BUFFALO EXPOSITION BILL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Depew yesterday reported from the committee on expositions a bill appropriating $500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

## HOUSE CONFEREES.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Speaker Henderson has announced as conferees on the war revenue reduction bill Messrs. Payne, Dalzell and Richardson.

## MINISTER FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, Feb. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the steamer Allegheny from Savanilla, was Carlos Martinez Silva, minister of the United States of Colombia at Washington. He is accompanied by his secretary, Thomas Herran, and his son, Hernando Martinez and Thomas Herran, jr.

# ENGLAND WILL NOT AGREE

## Will Present a Series of Counter Propositions on the Treaty.

London, Feb. 9.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua canal project. It will not comply with the senate's demands; neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though, for purposes of immediate construction, it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist, mainly, in a counter-proposal, or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent, and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted.

In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed, on the basis of the senate's amendments. The British counter-proposals are now formulating, and it is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries, will eventually be reached.

### Regretted in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 9.—So far as can be ascertained, the administration has had no information of the counter-proposals the London dispatch says will be made in the matter of the Nicaraguan canal project. There is a feeling of regret that the British government has felt constrained to adopt such a course, as the hope was entertained that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty might have been accepted in the spirit in which they were made.

Senator Morgan, when informed of the stand taken by Great Britain, said that he believed if Great Britain has decided to take the action stated that it would create resentment in the senate and among the people and distrust of the motives of the government. He hoped it might result in some action on the pending bill at this session. Senator Morgan, however, was not willing to say what action if any he proposed to take to bring about such a result.

One suggestion made as a possible counter-proposal by Great Britain was that, in return for such concessions made by her, she might desire an open port on the Alaskan coast as an entrance into her gold fields in the Klondike.

# LINCOLN'S MEMORY

## Honored by Holding Observances in Many Cities.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Banks, the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, courts and public institutions were closed here today in honor of Lincolns 92d birthday. The chief event of the day's exercises was the public memorial meeting in the G. A. R. Memorial hall under the auspices of the Grand Army Memorial Hall association. Addresses were made by local speakers. Various Grand Army posts, as well as other organizations, held commemorative meetings in various parts of the city. Others will be held this evening.

Nearly sixty pupils of the senior grades at the North Division high school, incensed because Principal Westcott would allow no holiday or hold Lincoln day exercises in the school, refused to attend their classes this morning and with a brass band playing popular airs, endeavored to get the rest of the students to join them. They were unsuccessful, but obeyed the order of Principal Westcott to leave the grounds.

### Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The memory of Abraham Lincoln was honored to-day in this city with appropriate ceremonies. School children, college students, civic, social and political organizations paid tribute to the American commoner in recognition of the ninety-second anniversary of his birth. All the big business houses and many private residences throughout the city were appropriately decorated.

In the public schools a formal program was observed, consisting of exercises calculated to acquaint the children with the life of the civil war President.

### St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Business was suspended to-day on the Merchants' Exchange and the Stock Exchange in honor of Abraham Lincoln. The Cotton Exchange, banks and local trust company offices were open as usual. Special exercises were held in the public schools.

## TELEGRAPHING AT SEA.

London, Feb. 12.—Lloyds' agent at Browhead exchanged wireless messages Saturday with the White Star freighter Georgic, Captain Thompson, which left Liverpool for New York the previous day, when she was twelve miles out at sea. Calls from the shore to the ship and from the ship to the shore were made as quickly and as easily as by telephone.

Other experiments are being conducted over longer distances.

## MONSTER ORANGE CROP.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12.—Colonel B. W. Wrenn, traffic manager of the Plant system, says that the shipment of oranges this year from Florida is beyond all comparison with former years. Last year there were shipped 700,000 boxes and this year the shipments will reach 1,250,000. Continuing, he adds:

"This is the best yield of oranges Florida has made since the freeze of 1895, when everybody thought the death knell of orange growing had been sounded.

## HAWAIIAN COINS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Foraker, from the committee on Porto Rico and Pacific islands, has reported a bill providing that Hawaiian coins may be received at par for all government dues and that when once so received they shall not be again put into circulation.

## MULHATTON RECOVERS.

Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 12.—Within a few days the prevaricator of world-wide renown, Joseph Mulhatton, will be discharged from the insane asylum of Arizona, where he has been under restraint and care for several months.

**I CURE FITS**

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

**R R R** — RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

# TROOPS FOR CINCINNATI

## Gen. McMaken Will Command Them if Any Are Sent by Governor.

Columbus O., Feb. 12.—From reliable sources the following seem to be decided upon:

No troops will be sent to Cincinnati unless the court there issues the injunction restraining the fight. No movement of troops will be made until Thursday, but the officers of the organization that are to be used are ordered to keep in touch with their men. Gen. W. V. McMaken will probably be in command. The troops that will be used are the Second and Third regiments and the Fourth, excepting only the Columbus battalion.

Governor Nash was in conference today with Adjutant General Gyger, and that a telegram was sent to General McMaken at Cleveland ordering him to adjourn his court-martial until Monday. This is taken to mean the adjutant is to relieve officers so they will be available for use Friday night if necessary. In private conversation to-day Governor Nash indicated his attitude toward the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight will be determined by Judge Hollister's decision in the suit for injunction.

# COLONEL GARDINER.

## Prospective Governor of First Pacified Province in Luzon.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Colonel Cornelius Gardiner, who is slated for governor of the province of Tayabas, in Southern Luzon, is at present commander of the Thirtieth regiment, recruited at Fort Sheridan, which is now at Manila on its way home from its recent labors in the south of the island. Colonel Gardiner has made an excellent impression on the United States commission. He is a native of Michigan, and was graduated from West Point in 1873. As a lieutenant he fought with Miles in the Indian Territory, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico from 1874 to 1880. He fought the Araphoes and the northern Cheyennes, and was adjutant of the column that raided the Cheyennes in Nebraska and Kansas before the battle of Republican River, at which Colonel Lewis was killed. Lieutenant Gardiner was made a captain in 1891. At the time of the Spanish war he was inspector of the Michigan forces, and was appointed colonel of the First Michigan volunteers. He spent several weeks in Chicago before starting for the Philippines.

## BETTER CANTEENS THAN SALOONS NEAR CAMP

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Tribune to-day says: One of the results of the closing of the canteen at Fort Wayne was witnessed yesterday in a row among several soldiers of the Fort, after a drinking bout in one of the neighborhood saloons. Yesterday, after receiving their pay, some of the men are said to have indulged freely in intoxicants. Later, while in quarters, a quarrel resulted. Private Jones, who was said to have been under the influence of liquor, quarreled with one of his comrades, who slashed him under the right arm with a razor. Jones knocked his assailant down with a bayonet. He then went to an outside surgeon and had four stitches taken in his wound, while his assailant was attended by the post surgeon. Both men are under arrest. No official statement could be obtained from those in charge at the post.

## MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 12.—As a result of the meeting of the citizens of Topeka, all the joints of the city were closed last night. The citizens made the peremptory order that the sales be discontinued by noon and so far as is known the order was regarded.

Early in the morning Chief of Police Stahl, with some of his officers, made the rounds of the joints and notified the keepers as far as they could be found that they would be expected to close at once.

To-day Topeka is practically a dry town so far as the joints are concerned. Some of the drug stores are said to be doing a thriving business but the condition is much different from a week or even a day ago, when there were about eighty joints running openly, most of them equipped with the finest of fixtures.

The citizens' committee has made all the necessary arrangements for the enforcement of the order regarding the joints and will insist that the order be carried out to the letter and that every drinking place be closed and the stock and fixtures removed from the city by next Friday noon.

The condition of public sentiment in Topeka is something remarkable. There has never been anything here approaching it. The vigilance committee is ready to move on very short notice.

## REPUBLICANS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The Republicans held several meetings yesterday to celebrate the aniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The Progressists endeavored to march in procession to the meeting with the Federals, but the police barred their road and compelled them to disperse. The meetings were enthusiastic. The provincial prefects now announce that tranquility has been restored in the various departments.

## KIDNAPING A CAPITAL CRIME

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 12.—The Senate passed yesterday a bill fixing the punishment of those found guilty of kidnapping for ransom at death or not less than ten years in the penitentiary.

### Klondike Claims.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—Advices from Dawson are to the effect that hereafter there will be no crown reservations of mining claims in the Klondike or northwest territory. All claims still held by the crown, including many fractional claims, with the exception of some which are involved in litigation, and others which are reserved for compensation, will be thrown open, it is stated, on February 26, for staking.

### First Coal Mine.

Jackson, Neb., Feb. 9.—The first coal mine to be developed in Nebraska has been opened near this place and starts with a force of fifty men. The coal is bituminous, and of good quality. The output of the mine has been contracted for and the owners start with several months' work ahead.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

More seasonable weather in the east has brought up the volume of business in retail lines a little this week, and at the west and south distribution of merchandise is on a satisfactory scale. The prices of staple products show but moderate decline and quotations of manufactured goods are steady in all directions. Pressure to sell is everywhere conspicuously absent. Jobbers report good orders for spring goods, particularly for the western trade and the only complaint still comes from the woolen goods market in the east, which has not yet felt the expected stimulus. In this line, however, prices do not decline and agents expect better conditions.

Large operations in the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet, and probably will have no material influence in the future. Quotations will depend on the relation of supply to demand, which at present gives an undertone of great strength. This is the most evident in billets, which cannot be secured at the pool price. While former quotations are nominally in force, it would require a material advance to secure contracts. Structural forms are also in notably brisk demand, and it is impossible to secure prompt delivery of any finished steel at Pittsburg.

Activity continues in footwear, jobbers placing large contracts at well sustained prices. No alterations are reported in quotations.

Textile industries do not revive appreciably, even the lower temperature failing to infuse life into woolens, aside from better retail dealings, manufacturers made small purchases of raw material, showing preference for the cheaper grades and even then insisting on small concessions. London auction operations became less satisfactory as the sale progressed. Cotton goods are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies added to the other troubles at the mills. Another reduction in the average price of raw silk makes a loss of nearly $2 per pound since January 2, 1900. Spot cotton lost an eighth on Monday and another on Tuesday, making the decline $12.50 a bale within a week. After such a severe reaction to the lowest point since early in December, it was not surprising that prices should steady. Figures of supply have been somewhat confusing; last week there was an increase, while in the same week of the preceding six years a loss occurred. This week, however, port receipts show a heavy loss compared with 1900. Planters are still holding back part of their crop at some points and active preparations for the new yield have been commenced by plowing in Texas. Wheat fell below 80 cents, ample snow furnishing the desired protection in winter wheat states, while the chief support was a better inquiry on foreign account, including moderate purchases for Spain. Atlantic exports for the week, including flour, were 2,874,111 bushels, against 2,247,402 in the week preceding and 2,115,875 a year ago. Corn is quiet, maintaining an advance of over seven cents compared with the same date last year.

Failures for the week were 269 in the United States, against 245 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 33 last year.

## GERMAN CROPS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Consul General Mason at Berlin has transmitted to the State department the official crop statistics of Germany published at the close of the calendar year, which gave the results for 1900 as compared with the preceding year. The wheat crop last year was 3,841,165 tons, a decrease of 2 per cent from the amount harvested in 1899. The output of rye in 1900 was 8,550,659 tons, a decrease of 1½ per cent from the amount in 1899. Over 40,500,000 tons of potatoes were produced in 1900, and 7,091,930 tons of oats, a net increase in each case respectively of 5½ and 3 per cent being noted over the results of the previous year. Clover and lucerne showed decreases of 18 and 2½ per cent, and hay fell off 651,514 tons.

In respect to the average yield per hectaire, the crop of rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and meadow hay for 1900 exceeded slightly the mean annual average for the previous eight years, while the yield of clover and lucerne was considerably below the mean average during the same period.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 11.—Close.—With indifferent cables, wheat this morning opened rather dull, but steady, with prices practically unchanged from the close of Saturday. The market braced up a little, however, on some covering by shorts at Chicago, and perhaps some sentimental buying on the rumor that the quotations difficulty between the Chicago Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph company was to be patched up. The strength in corn also had a stimulating effect.

World's shipments were large, but the report of the visible supply showed a decrease of 1,273,000 bushels. Receipts at northwestern points were 626 cars, which is considerable less than last week.

The weather map still shows plenty of snow, and lower temperatures are predicted.

There is some improvement in the export demand for corn, and prices rule strong, with an advance for the May option.

Oats steady.

Clover seed, dull, but firm. Receipts 200 bags; shipments, 852 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40c; May, 40¾c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼c; No. 3 yellow, 40c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 40½c.

Oats—Cash, 27c; May, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye, 52½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.70; cash, $7.25; March, $7.30.

Timothy seed, $2.25.

### At Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A private estimate reducing the Argentine exportable surplus was sufficient to strengthen wheat early to-day, in the face of bearish statistics. May wheat opened unchanged at 74⅝c to 74¾c, under buying pressure from shorts. Offers to sell were numerous at 74⅝c, but the buyers soon predominated and bears quickly took fright. Professionals interested themselves on the long side also and May was forced up to 75¼c. Strength in the corn market and moderate northwest receipts were influential in sustaining the price. Local receipts were 41 cars, 3 of contract grade.

Corn showed at the highest price of the option during the morning. May opened ¼c over Saturday at 39⅛@39¼c, under the influence of a good cash demand and light country acceptances, but on heavy covering bulged to 39⅝c. Receipts were 273 cars.

Oats were quiet but firm in sympathy with corn. May opened a shade higher at 25¼@25⅜c and sold to 25⅝c. Receipts were 257 cars.

Higher prices for hogs helped quotations for finished products as did also the strength of corn. May pork opened 5@7½c higher at $14.07½ to $14.10, and sold to $14.12½; May lard, 2½c up at $7.55, selling to $7.55@7.57½, and May ribs, 2½c up at $7.07½, advancing to $7.07½@7.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 78½ | 79½ | 78½ | 79 | 78½ |
| May | 80⅛ | 80⅝ | 80⅛ | 80½ | 80¼ |
| July | 79 | 79⅝ | 79 | 79¼ | 78⅞ |

CHICAGO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| February | 72½ | .. | .. | 73 | 72½⅝ |
| March | 73⅛ | .. | .. | 73¾ | 72@⅛ |
| May | 74⅝ | 75⅛ | 74⅝ | 75¼ | 74⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 37¼ |
| March | .. | .. | .. | 38½ | 37¾ |
| May | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅛¼ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 24⅞ | 24⅝ |
| May | 25¼⅜ | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25¼ |

NEW YORK.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 79⅝ | 80⅛ | 79⅝ | 79¾ | 79⅝ |
| July | 79 | 79¾ | 79 | 79⅝ | 79⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 44⅞ | 45¼ | 44⅞ | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| July | 44¼ | 44⅝ | 44¼ | 44⅝ | 44 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 72¾ | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73⅝ | 73 |
| July | 72¼ | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅞ | 72⅝ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 73⅞ | 74⅝ | 73⅞ | 74¾ | 74¼ |
| July | 74½⅝ | 75⅝ | 74½ | 75⅜ | 74⅞ |

DULUTH.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Feb. 9 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 75⅝ | 76⅝ | 75⅝ | 76¼ | 75⅞ |
| July | 77 | 77¼ | 77 | 74⅛ | .. |

# HERE IS HEALTH

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CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| February | .. | .. | .. | $13.92 | $13.82 |
| May | $14.07 | $14.12 | $14.07 | 14.12 | 14.02 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 7.45 | 7.42 |
| May | 7.55 | .. | .. | 7.52 | 7.52 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| February | .. | .. | .. | 7.02 | 6.97 |
| May | 7.07 | 7.10 | 7.07 | 7.10 | 7.05 |

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Noon.—Money on call nominally 1¾ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@¼ for demand, and at $4.84½@¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@½ and $4.88½@4.89; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¼. Silver certificates, 61@62c. Bar silver, 61⅛. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Wall street.—The industrials and low-priced railroads as a rule showed fractional advances at the opening to-day, but the international stocks were lower in sympathy with London. Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd. and Chicago & Eastern Illinois gained about 1¼ each and Anaconda a point. The American Smelting stocks were under pressure, and both of them declined a point, the common on sales of 10,000 shares. The preferred immediately recovered a fraction.

The feverishness of the opening dealings was succeeded by a rise. The center of the markets strength was the low priced and southwestern stocks. St. Joe & Grand Island 2d pfd., Colorado Southern 1st pfd., Wabash and the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the St. Louis Southwestern stocks rose from 1 to 2 points. Sugar, Federal Steel pfd., Tin Plate common and preferred, Steel & Wire pfd., C., C., C. & St. Louis, Western Union and Pennsylvania were also materially higher. Atchison and Union Pacific rallied a point from the lowest, touching 57 and 96 respectively. Chicago & Eastern Illinois continued upwards to 105. Liquidation in the Smelting stocks extended the losses, 3½ for the common and preferred. Prices fell back before 11 o'clock.

Stock prices gave way quite steadily the second hour. The standard railroad stocks generally fell to a fraction below Saturday. A rise of 2½ in People's Gas and a rally to 141⅜ in Sugar had very little effect on the market, which continued to recede. Bonds were active and irregular.

### New York Stock Market.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tob. Co. | 118 | 118 | 117½ | 117⅝ |
| Am. Steel Wire | 54 | 56 | 53¾ | 54 |
| Am. Steel W. com. | 53¼ | 53⅛ | 52⅛ | 53¼ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. Co. | 140¾ | 142¾ | 140¼ | 141¼ |
| Atchison | 56 | 57 | 56¼ | [illegible] |
| Atchison pfd. | 89¼ | 89½ | 88⅞ | 89¼ |
| Am. Car & F. Co. | 22¼ | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22¼ |
| Am. Tin com. | 64½ | .. | 61 | 65⅝ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 91 | 92 | 90¾ | 91½ |
| Brook. R. Trans. | 78½ | 79¼ | 78 | 79 |
| Burlington | 140¾ | 141¼ | 140¾ | 141½ |
| Con. Tob. com. | 47½ | 47½ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 41¼ | .. | .. | 41⅞ |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | 78 | .. | .. | 77 |
| C. I. L. com. | 24⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Federal Steel | 52½ | 53⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Federal Steel pfd. | 81 | 82 | 81 | 81½ |
| General Electric | 197½ | 198 | 197 | 198 |
| Glucose | 48 | .. | .. | 48 |
| Hocking | 48½ | .. | .. | 48 |
| Hocking, pfd. | 74¾ | .. | .. | 74 |
| Louisville & Nashv. | 92¾ | 93 | 92⅛ | 92⅞ |
| Leather | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| Leather, pfd. | 76¾ | 76⅞ | 76 | 76 |
| Manhattan | 118½ | 119 | 118¾ | 118½ |
| Mo. Pacific | 91½ | 91⅞ | 91 | 91½ |
| M. K. and T. | 56½ | 57¼ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Nat. Tubs com. | 68 | 68⅞ | 68 | 68⅞ |
| N. Tube pref. | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅝ | 104⅞ |
| N. Steel com. | 48⅜ | 48¾ | 47⅞ | 48 |
| Nor. Pacific | 85⅞ | 86 | 85⅞ | 85¾ |
| N. P. pref. | 88 | 88½ | 87⅞ | 88¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 144 | 144¾ | 144 | 144½ |
| N. Y. C. and St. L. | 21¼ | .. | .. | 21 |
| N. and W. com. | 46 | 46½ | 45⅞ | 46 |
| Ont. and West | 32⅞ | 33⅞ | 32⅜ | 33⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 150 | 150⅜ | 149⅞ | 149½ |
| Pac. Mail | 43¾ | 44 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ |
| Peoples Gas | 101½ | 104¼ | 101½ | 102 |
| Reading 1st pfd. | 33 | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 33 |
| Rock Island | 125⅞ | 125⅞ | 125 | 125¼ |
| Rep. S. & I. Co. | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| So. Ry. com. | 76 | 76½ | 75¾ | 77¼ |
| So. Ry. com. | 22½ | 22⅞ | 22¼ | 22⅞ |
| St. Paul | 151 | 153 | 151½ | 152 |
| Southern Pac. | 47½ | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47½ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 64¾ | 64⅞ | 63¾ | 64¼ |
| Texas Pac. | 30¾ | 30⅞ | 29⅞ | 30 |
| Union Pacific | 94 | 96¼ | 94 | 96 |
| Union Pac. pfd. | 87¾ | 88⅛ | 87⅝ | 88⅜ |
| Wabash pfd. | 32⅞ | 34 | 32⅞ | 32¾ |
| Western Union | 87½ | 88⅛ | 87½ | 88⅛ |
| W. L. E. | 34 | 34⅛ | 33½ | 33½ |

### Live Stock.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Feb. 12.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.00; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $2.75@3.75.

Milch cows, active at $25@50, calves, active at $4.50@7.50.

Sheep and lambs, quiet; prime lambs, $5.25@5.35; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.30@5.40; Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $5.20@5.25; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 12.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady; pigs, $5.55; yorkers, medium and heavy, $5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Feb. 12.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, light, about 10 cars on sale; market opened generally 5 cents lower, selling mixed, $5.50; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.75; closing quiet.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.05@6.00; poor to medium, $3.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.50; cows, $2.85@4.25; heifers, $2.85@4.50; canners, $1.90@2.50; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $4.00@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.65.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 32,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 20,000; market shade lower; top, $5.47½. Mixed and butchers, $5.25@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.47½; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.20@5.42½; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.42½.

### Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Feb. 12.

The local market for dairy products holds steady, with prices unchanged. Vegetables are not very lively, but prices are firm.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 25c; No. 2 creamery, 18c; prints, creamery, 25c; packing stock 10c; fancy dairy, 12@13c; No. 2 dairy, 11@12c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 16@17c; storage eggs, 14@15c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1½c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $2.00; yellow Danvers, per bu., $1; red Weathersfields, $1 per bu.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 14c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 25c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.00.

### New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 11.—Butter—Receipts, 9,662 packages; market firm. Fresh creamery, 16@25c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,023 packages; market firm. Fancy large fall made, 11½@11¾c; fancy small fall made, 11½@11¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,843 packages; market weak. Western at mark, 19½@20c; southern mark, 18@21c.

Poultry—Alive quiet. Fowls, 11c; chickens, 9c; turkeys, 9@10c. Dressed, steady; turkeys, 11@11½c; chickens, 9@10c.

### Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Following are the prices of unbroken lots in a wholesale way:

Butter—Steady. Extra creameries, 21c per lb.; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@15c; dairies, choice, 18c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 12c; ladles, 12@13c; roll butter, 11@12c; packing stock, 11@11½c.

Cheese—Firm. Full cream twins, 10@10½c; flat singles, 10½@11c; daisies, 11@11½c; Young Americas, 11½c; cheddars, 9½@10c; Swiss, 13½@15c; Limburger, 9½@10c; brick, 9½@10c.

Eggs—Steady. Strictly fresh, loss off, cases returned, 18c per doz.; at mark, cases returned, 16@19c; checks, cases included, 11@12c; seconds, 12@13c; cold storage, 14@16c.

Live poultry—Quiet. Turkey, 6½@7c per lb.; thin, 5c. Chickens, hens, 9c; springs, 7½c; roosters, 5c. Ducks, 8c. Geese, $4@5.50 per doz.

Dressed poultry—Dressed turkeys firmer. Choice turkeys, 8½@9c per lb.; ordinary and thin stock, 6@7c. Dressed chickens, hens, 8c; mixed, 8@8½c; springs, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; capons, 10@11c; broilers, 10@11c. Ducks, 9@10½c. Geese, 5@6c.

### Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 12.—Butter firm at 21c. No offering. Output for the week 10,500 tubs.

## COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 11.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 2 points higher to 3 points lower—an indifferent start, considering the fact that Liverpool was fully one-half point better than expected, and in view of small port and interior receipts. About the only buying orders in evidence were from exporters and Liverpool, those calling for moderate lines of May and August cotton respectively. Soon after the call the room holders unloaded scattering lots of near months and shorts, in a half-hearted way, increased summer month commitments. Absence of buying orders caused prices to yield readily to this pressure and soon March was down to $9.28 and May to $9.25, with the feeling in the pit rather bearishly inclined.

The main cause for the depression of opinions was that over-holiday events might prove adverse to holders. Yet when asked for some tangible explanation for the waver in sentiment, the most thoughtful members in the trade were unable to account for a change in the feeling.

Cotton futures opened steady. February, $9.40; March, $9.34; April, $9.29; May, $9.30; June, $9.21; July, $9.21; August, $8.82; September, $8.23; October, $8.00; November, $7.96; December, $7.92.

Cotton spot closed steady, 1/16c lower; middling uplands, 9⅝c; middling gulf, 9⅞c. Sales, 2,300 bales.